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22 March 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Foreign Papers Comment

SK042326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--A campaign for "victory" of candidates from the "Democratic Justice Party," a private political party of Chon Tu-hwan, started from long before the "elections" in South Korea, and it occupied "seats" by force, said the Afghan paper TRUTH of the April revolution February 18.

Another Afghan paper HEWAT February 9 said the main purpose of the "elections" staged in South Korea is to realize the long-term office of the puppets.

HINDUSTAN TIMES, INDIAN EXPRESS and other Indian papers in their articles from February 15 to 21 pointed out: It can be said that in the "elections" the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique sustained a defeat in the "polling score."

This is an inevitable result of the military dictatorial system which has suppressed democracy, they added.

The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR February 14 said results of the recent "elections" showed how bitterly the South Korean people accuse their authorities of reactionary policy.

French Group Comment

SK050827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The "National Assembly elections" in South Korea were fraudulent and violent "elections" for the long-term office of the Seoul authorities, declares the French Committee of Socialists and Progressionists for recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement on February 25.

The statement says:

Before the "elections" the Seoul authorities had arrested and thrown behind bars a large number of students calling for the democratization of society and fair "elections" and intensified suppression of opposition figures.

They restricted the activities of the journalists and stopped the TV screening of the "elections".

The "National Assembly elections" in South Korea were held contrary to the democratic desire of the South Korean people.

The Seoul authorities leave no stone unturned in their [word indistinct] to conceal from the world the true picture of their fascist rule and the darkness of South Korea as a U.S. colony.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS HIT

Overseas Koreans' Organization Statement

SK011617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--The Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (Hanminryon) and the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong), coalitions of overseas Koreans' organizations, published a statement in joint name in connection with the puppet National Assembly "elections" held in South Korea, according to the February 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, an overseas Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan).

The statement said the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship entered into the "election" with full preparations made from long ago to lay a foothold for its long-term office by grabbing majority votes at any cost. It intervened in "elections" by administrative power with the general mobilization of "government" authority and money and resorted to massive "ballot"-buying and "alms-giving" while obstructing the opposition campaign by hook or by crook, it added.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta registered a "polling score" of 35.25 percent, lower than that four years ago, and even lost some seats in district constituencies, the statement said: This is a clear expression of our people's will against the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime."

To bring democracy, the opposition democratic forces must unite, the statement emphasized.

DKP Meeting Adopts Document

SK021041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The "Democratic Korea Party," an opposition party in South Korea, held a meeting on February 22 and adopted a document in which it noted that the puppet National Assembly "elections" held in February were fraudulent ones degenerated owing to the interference of power and the offensive of money and articles without precedent in the history of "elections"

and held that the "self-righteous and solo" of the puppet government and the "Democratic Justice Party" must be resolutely checked for a peaceful change of "power," according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

The document also pointed to the need to launch a "powerful struggle for democratization."

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing a resolve to struggle for the revision of the present fascist "constitution," the abolition of undemocratic evil laws and the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident, etc.

According to a radio report from Seoul, Chon Tae-yol of the New Policy Socialist Party who had his registration of candidacy canceled due to the fascist clique's move to "rave up votes" asserted that the fascist clique's forced cancellation of his registration as a candidate is an "election" fraud.

CSO: 4100/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CRITICISM OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-85', 'SHIELD 85'

'Nuclear War Exercise'

SK271930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1919 GMT 27 Feb 85

["Dangerous Nuclear War Exercise--'Team Spirit'"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the "Team Spirit 85" war exercises being staged in South Korea in accordance with the nuclear war script of the U.S. imperialists.

Recalling that enormous means of nuclear war of the U.S. imperialists are mobilized in the war game and the U.S. "strategic command" whose main task is to command a nuclear war is involved in it and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army are staging nuclear shell firing exercises in the regions near the military demarcation line, the signed article says:

These facts furnish proof that the U.S. imperialists are racing along the road of nuclear adventures in Korea and stepping up a monstrous criminal plan to turn Korea into a comprehensive nuclear testing ground.

The extremely adventurous and aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" military rehearsal finds graphic manifestation in its being based on "win-the-war-(?quick) strategy" by a forestalling nuclear strike.

This operation by forestalling nuclear strike is being constantly brought to completion through the "Team Spirit" war exercises.

The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" also finds expression in that it practically sets in motion the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The "Team Spirit" war exercises are staged under the joint operational system in which the Hawaii-based U.S. Pacific Forces Command and the "Central Commanding Station" of the Japanese "Self-defense Forces" in Tokyo aimed at commanding a nuclear war and the commanding, communication and information systems of the combined forces command of the U.S. forces present in South Korea and the puppet army are linked together.

Japan not only offers military bases to the United States, but also is staging intensive joint military exercises together with the U.S. forces so that the "SDF" may operate on the Korean front in the "event of contingency."

This shows that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are, in fact, three-way military rehearsal of the United States, Japan and South Korea and Japan is being inveigled into an adventurous nuclear war.

If the United States thinks that it could attain its aggressive purpose by nuclear blackmail, it is a mistake.

The United States should lend an ear to the voices against war and nuclear weapons and for peace growing louder among the people within and without and abandon the adventures of another war, nuclear war, and respond to the DPRK's tripartite talks overtures.

'Increase' of Danger of War

SK021021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--It is the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, their lackey, who are practically making haste with aggressive war preparation and constantly increasing the danger of a new war in Korea, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan on February 26 appeared before "officials" of the "reservists association" and raised an outcry over someone's fictitious "southward invasion" and the puppet counter-intelligence headquarters also spun out a rubbish on someone's "provocation" two days later, paper says in its signed commentary:

It is a deliberate act for creating a strained situation for the South Korean puppets to spread the fiction of "southward invasion," turning an unseeing eye to our consistent efforts for easing tensions in Korea and improving North-South relations.

The fiction of "southward invasion" was invented for the criminal purpose of diverting elsewhere the denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad evoked by their reckless "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, justifying their desperate new war preparations and inciting the spirit of confrontation.

The puppets are trying to get out of the tight fix by claiming that someone else is to blame for the increased tension. But this is a foolish mistake.

The fiction will not open to the puppets any way out, but will only result in precipitating their own destruction.

Pacific Forces Commander Remarks Scored

SK030925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--William Crowe, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, testifying at a hearing of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, talked nonsense about someone's "arms buildup," protesting that the North's "capability of surprise attack has increased." Branding this as a stereotyped fiction of "threat of southward invasion," MINJU CHOSON Sunday in a signed commentary says:

It is not fortuitous that the U.S. warmaniacs are raising a terrific hue and cry over the "threat of surprise attack," while getting feverish in a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war," the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises largest in scale in history, all over South Korea.

This is a crafty ruse to veil their criminal acts in Korea. This is little short of a declaration that they would make haste with new war preparations, misleading public opinion within and without.

They are bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by staging powder-reeking war exercises, while watching for a chance of aggression on Korea. Yet they have the cheek to talk noisily about someone's "attack". This reminds us of a thief sharpening a sword, feigning innocence. But, it is an old game of the U.S. imperialists dragged into the light long ago to perpetrate military provocations under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion".

It is foolish of the U.S. imperialists to try to justify their war moves under this trite slogan.

The United States must act with discretion, pondering over the doom of those persistently seeking war, going against the desire of the times and the people.

NODONG SINMUN Reviews Situation

SK030446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation today warned that the traitors estranged from the people will face a judgment by them.

What is noteworthy in the South Korean situation in the latter half of February says the paper, is the fact that the puppet clique showed extra zeal in putting fresh muscles into their ruling system, while feverishly carrying on the criminal "Team Spirit 85" war exercises with the U.S. imperialists.

In the first stage of the "Team Spirit 85" the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique pushed along with the airlifting and transport operations on a

full-fledged scale. Huge armed forces and military hardware based in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region, including the force of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division whose advance party had been hurled into South Korea with the start of the joint military exercises were hastily transferred to South Korea and deployed there.

Coinciding with the massing of vast armed forces in South Korea, a puppet army unit staged with U.S. forces occupying South Korea "joint wintertime aerial mobile exercise" on February 16 for ensuring "quick aerial mobile operation". And South Korea was a theatre of an "exhibition training of river-crossing operation" on February 23 and "civilian defense training" two days later.

While flying into war hysterics, urged by their wild ambition for northward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group kicked up quite a row on February 18 about "strengthening the security posture" against someone's "provocation" and let out a string of lies on the 25th and 26th about the completion of North's preparations for "southward invasion."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan carried out a "cabinet shake-up" on February 18, reshaping the ruling system with his topnotch vassals. This was aimed at propping up the fascist rule and reinforcing his one-man dictatorship.

Then the puppets cracked down upon more than 1,000 opposition and independent figures on charges of "election offense" and threatened over 40 opposition figures including the president of the "New Korean Democratic Party" with "severe punishment."

Then they "disciplined" nearly 3,000 progressive students of Seoul and Koryo universities under the label of "poor school records" and penalised patriotic students through trials every day.

All these treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group met stronger resistance.

Cuban, Salvadoran Comments

SK050358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The National Union of Jurists of Cuba in its statement published on February 7 sternly denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises as a challenge crudely violating peace and security and the principle of non-interference in other countries.

The statement said that the joint military rehearsal is an intolerable mockery of all peoples on the globe who urge peace, stability and detente.

Francisco Guzman, secretary general of the National Union of Journalists of El Salvador, said in his statement on February 5:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are an allround "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" for invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We bitterly denounce this war game, regarding it as a dangerous war provocation move bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want the relaxation of tensions and peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, they should at once stop the provocative war exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks for creating preconditions for peaceful reunification of Korea.

Dominican CP Comments

SK062321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party in a statement issued on March 1 vehemently denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The joint military rehearsal being staged in South Korea is a comprehensive "preliminary war", "nuclear test war" for attacking people's Korea at any moment on a war script of the U.S. imperialists and undisguised belligerent moves to scuttle the North-South dialogue in Korea by further heightening the tensions there, the statement said, and went on:

People's Korea put forward a reasonable and fair proposal on holding tripartite talks involving people's Korea, the United States and South Korea to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and create preconditions for its peaceful reunification and is positively striving for its realization.

Just at this time the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique answer the sincere peace proposal of people's Korea with such confrontation and war rackets as "Team Spirit". This is an intolerable insult and vicious challenge to all the Korean people who desire the country's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique must stop forthwith the criminal war rehearsal bringing the Korean situation to the brink of war and immediately accede to the proposal for tripartite talks for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The statement ardently called upon all the progressive forces and peace-loving people of the world to further lift up their voices in denunciation of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

Yemen, Japan Meetings

SK071019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--A mass meeting was held on February 23 under the sponsorship of the Abyan provincial committee of the Yemen Socialist Party to support the proposal for tripartite talks and denounce the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The second secretary of the Abyeon provincial committee who is member of the YSP Central Committee, said in his speech:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an insult to the DPRK's constructive and peaceful proposal for tripartite talks.

Bitterly condemning the "Team Spirit 85" as a grave act of war of aggression, he demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets show a prompt response to the reasonable and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A Japanese people's meeting against the "Team Spirit 85" took place in Tokyo on February 28.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in his speech denounced the reactionary regime of Japan for following a dangerous road of militarization in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and called upon the Japanese people to wage a more powerful movement against the joint military game and for support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting heard speeches and reports denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" and expression of resolution by representatives of various organizations.

A resolution was adopted at a Japan-Korea friendship meeting held in Saitama Prefecture on February 16 to protest against and denounce the joint military game and demand its stop.

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK072334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today calls for working and living in a strained posture, maintaining a high revolutionary spirit.

Noting that it is a particularly important demand for our people to give play to a revolutionary fighting trait in a high revolutionary spirit, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique are now keying up the tensions in our country, staging the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises in full scale. In conformity with the demand of the situation and developments, we should live and carry out the revolutionary tasks in a mobilized posture at all times. Each time the aggressive moves of the enemy were intensified and the situation was aggravated in the past period our people through obstacles lying ahead of them and effected a great upsurge in the revolution and construction, while maintaining a higher degree of revolutionary spirit.

This became a firm fighting trait of our revolutionary people. Their high revolutionary spirit and fighting trait have made it possible to firmly defend the lineage of the Korean revolution and vigorously advance our revolutionary cause along a straight road of victory.

The paper further says:

It is necessary for strengthening and developing our revolutionary ranks into invincible ones for the people to live and fight in a revolutionary way.

The revolutionary ranks which are organized and united politically and ideologically to accomplish the revolutionary cause of their party and leader are able to give full play to fiery enmity and hatred, matchless self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism in the grim struggle against the class enemy.

We are now confronted with the U.S. imperialists aggressors and have not yet accomplished the anti-imperialist national-liberation cause on a nationwide scale. We, therefore, should maintain high class and revolutionary spirit and continue to live in a strained posture and fight in a revolutionary way.

Today our people are united more firmly than ever before around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is an indestructible and invincible unity which serves as a most powerful weapon for thoroughly smashing any forces of aggression.

Panamanian Crewmen

SK090403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Panamanian ship "Celia" held a meeting at Songrim port on March 7 in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Master Roberto Paglinawan said in his speech:

The great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song put forward a number of propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, in his New Year address, reaffirmed the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on easing tensions in Korea and creating preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification through tripartite talks.

This proposal is a most realistic and reasonable one acceptable to all and a nation-saving step for an early realization of Korean reunification.

But the United States and the South Korean authorities answered the proposal for tripartite talks with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises for invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, far from responding to it.

This is a clear indication that the U.S. imperialists are aggressors who do not want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The United States must stop at once the "Team Spirit 85" and immediately respond to the tripartite talks.

A crewman Andres Salruss pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are bringing the situation in the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain by staging joint military exercises. With no aggressive moves can the U.S. imperialists aggressors frighten the heroic Korean people, stressed the speaker.

A statement adopted at the meeting extends firm solidarity with the cause of justice of the Korean people struggling for world peace and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Mongolian Denunciation

SK050830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea received a solidarity message from the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The message says:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and furthermore, threatening peace and security in the East and Asia.

We decisively denounce the policy of aggression and adventures of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces allied with them and once again express solidarity for the struggle of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify their country in a peaceful way.

'Shield-85' Drill

SK050411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique started another military rehearsal codenamed "Shield 85" in Seoul area on February 4 at a time when the "Team Spirit 85" war exercises for northward invasion were developing into a full-dress scale, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet clique are massively hurling puppet army units, police corps, the "homeland defence reserve forces" and the "civilian defence corps" into this war game which will continue till March 7. The warmaniacs are kicking up a row, creating "a situation resembling a real war" in a bid to incite war fever among inhabitants.

The puppet clique stage such military rehearsal with the trite outcry over non-existent "threat of southward invasion" in an attempt to justify their treacherous war preparations for northward invasion.

They also seek in it to divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people, perplexed by the anti-"government" sentiments growing among the people with the advent of spring, the season of struggle.

MINJU CHOSON on 'Shield-85'

SK061146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Wednesday, commenting on the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group started the "Shield 85" military rehearsal in an area around Seoul on March 5 at a time when the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people were demanding the immediate termination of the criminal "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, points out: This is a challenge to the people at home and abroad desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The author of the commentary says:

This time, too, the South Korean puppets started the provocative war rehearsal on the stereotyped pretext of "threat of southward invasion" by someone.

We have declared more than once that we have no intention to invade the South.

This notwithstanding, the puppets keep clamoring about "threat of southward invasion." This is nothing but a trick to justify their criminal belligerent moves against the North and divert elsewhere the attention of people at home and abroad.

With no trick can the puppets justify their war moves or deliver themselves from predicament.

Anti-national War Preparations

SK071058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] [no dateline given] In staging the "Shield 85" military exercises the Chon Tu-hwan group mainly seeks chiefly in an attempt to justify its anti-national war preparations against the North and incite hostility against us and war fever among people. This rehearsal is also part of the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal, large-scale offensive operation exercises against us, and a criminal move to examine the wartime mobilization posture of regular armed forces including the puppet army, paramilitary forces and civilians and perfect its system.

The puppets started together with the U.S. imperialists the large-scale "Team Spirit" military exercises at a time when the North-South dialogue was put on the order of the day and were making all sincere efforts for its development and, not content with this, started another provocative military rehearsal. This is a deliberate and intentional act for aggravating the North-South relations and bringing the situation to the brink of war.

The Chon Tu-hwan group started the military exercises, spreading a lie about fictitious "threat of southward invasion" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere, divert elsewhere the attention of the people filled with grievances and prevent them from launching the anti-"government" struggle.

French Socialist Party Comment

SK082355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France in a statement on February 24 denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, saying that they are an unprecedented-in-scope war game involving the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army more than 200,000 strong and a large quantity of nuclear weapons.

The statement lays out:

The war exercises are a challenge to the Korean people and the world people who are desirous of peace.

The United Socialist Party of France bitterly condemns the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises bringing the situation in the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain and strongly demands the United States and the South Korean authorities to immediately discontinue the military rehearsal.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT 85' MILITARY EXERCISES ATTACKED

Tanzanian Figure Flays Drill

SK012343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his talk held that for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be realised at an early date and such large-scale war exercises as "Team Spirit 85" must be stopped at once.

In his talk issued on February 14 he said: We regard the tripartite talks proposal advanced by the DPRK last year as a most reasonable and realistic one in full accord with the desire and demand of the entire Korean people and all peaceloving people of the world for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and fully support it.

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises started by the United States and South Korean authorities are increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula, laying an obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue and reunification and endangering peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

We consider that no outside forces should interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and lay obstacles any longer in the way of dialogue between north and south and their peaceful reunification.

In conclusion, he expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

Denouncements by Socialist Papers

SK020349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--Such aggressive war exercises as the "Team Spirit 85" staged by the United States and the South Korean puppets go against the efforts of all the peaceloving forces to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, the GDR paper BERLINER ZEITUNG February 26 noted, and stressed: The German Democratic Republic stands behind the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which demands an immediate end to this dangerous provocation.

The Polish paper SZTANDAR MŁODYCH February 4 said that the United States and the South Korean puppets answered the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks with a provocative war rehearsal. It pointed to the unjustness of U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

The Yugoslav paper VJESNIK February 19 condemned the United States and the South Korean puppets for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula and barring the peaceful reunification of Korea by staging a large-scale joint military rehearsal.

The Cuban paper GRANMA February 25 reported that Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers were being deployed for the "Team Spirit 85" and the "Task Strike Force" of the 7th Infantry Division based in the U.S. mainland which had earned ill fame in the war of aggression in Korea left for South Korea. It denounced the war moves on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Articles opposing the "Team Spirit 85" were carried by the Polish paper TYGODNIK DEMOKRATYCZNY February 17 and Albanian papers February 19 and 20.

Statements by International Groups

SK021033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The Latin American Continental Student Organization and the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace denounced the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal.

The Latin American Continental Student Organization published a statement on February 12, which bitterly denounced in the name of students in Latin American and Caribbean region the war rehearsal of the United States and the South Korean puppets as criminal moves against the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification.

The statement expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace adopted a statement at an extraordinary meeting of its executive council held on February 15 in Moscow. The statement demanded an immediate termination of the war rehearsal.

The U.S. troops' continued occupation of South Korea and their criminal war rehearsal are obstructive to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it emphasized.

Condemnation by Foreign Seamen

SK020843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--Crewmen of foreign ships held a meeting at Chongjin Port on February 28 and condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean clique for staging the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises. It was attended by crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Toyo No 2" and "Oasis Saint," the Japanese ship "Seiko Maru" and the Philippine ship "Samat."

The master of the "Toyo No 2" in his speech branded the "Team Spirit 85" as a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to attack the northern half of the DPRK from the ground, sea and sky. South Korean authorities are holding frantic war exercises against the northern half of the DPRK while paying lip service to dialogue, he noted. This stark reality shows the world once again that their slogans of "dialogue" and "unification" are a lie.

The master of the "Seiko Maru" demanded an immediate end to the aggressive joint military rehearsal, saying the "Team Spirit 85" was a flagrant challenge to peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. In order to ease the tension and achieve a durable peace in Korea, he stressed, the United States and South Korean authorities must not pursue the war policy but respond to the proposal for tripartite talks at once.

A statement was adopted at the meeting, which called on the world's progressive people and marine transport workers to lift up their voices in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85." The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

International Liaison Committee Statement

SK040000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement condemning the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to a TASS report from Paris February 27.

The "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal, the largest in history, is war exercises for a "surprise attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the completion of "offensive combat actions," the statement says, and stresses: "The "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is for aggressive purpose and of undisguised provocative nature. It obstructs north-south dialogue for the relaxation of the strain on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S MILITARY PREPAREDNESS REVIEWED

Seoul NAEOE TONGSIN in Korean No 416, 28 Dec 84 pp 1L-9L

[Article: "Realities of Military Buildup of the North Korean Puppets and Their Jingoistic Trend"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naeoe) In the second half of 1984, the North Korean puppets showed great liability in north-south relations.

It was seen above all in the following facts: that they offered so-called flood relief goods in September; that they accepted for the first time in 11 years our proposal for resuming the North-South Red Cross talks (plenary session); and that they accepted the proposal for North-South economic talks.

These talks are scheduled to be held in Seoul and P'anmunjom in January 1985.

However, there have been no signs whatsoever of changes (or revisions) in the North Korean puppets' military policy of four major points for preparing for war. On the contrary, their policy of reinforcing military strength has been implemented more intensively than ever before behind their pliable attitude.

That can be gathered from the following facts: that the North Korean puppets fully deployed three newly activated armored corps near the armistice line when the talks were being held in September 1984 at P'anmunjom in connection with delivering and receiving the flood relief goods; that they developed on their own "the SS-1C Scud missile" (range: 300 km), which was supplied by the Soviet Union, and held its test firing twice in spring and autumn 1984; and that foreign dispatches reported that Kapitsa, vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs of the Soviet Union, and his party visited Pyongyang (12 to 27 November) and held a talk with the North Korean puppets regarding the delivery of MIG-23 aircraft.

Furthermore, the fact that the military strength of the North Korean puppets was generally increased during the period 1983 to 1984 is cited in an analysis report of the International Institute of Research on Strategic Problems (IISS) of Great Britain.

In its "Comparative Study of Military Forces of the World during the Period 1983 to 1984" published on 30 September 1983, the institute analyzed and evaluated the military strength of North Korea to be continuously superior to that of South Korea as it was in the previous year.

According to the report of the institute, the total number of men in the regular military forces on active service of the North Korean puppets as of 1 July 1983 was 784,500 which is over 160,000 men superior to the 620,000 men of the ROK. One hundred sixty thousand men represent approximately a 14 division strength on the basis of the personnel of an infantry division of the North Korean puppets.

Such a scale of military strength as this represents 4.17 percent of 18 million men, the estimated total population of North Korea. This ratio is one of the highest along with the 4.19 percent of Israel--in terms of the ratio of active military strength to total population.

As for the breakdown by service branches, in the case of the ground force (army), its total strength is 700,000 men, the same as that of 1983; and the regular main force units are eight field army corps under which there are two tank divisions, three mechanized infantry divisions, and 35 infantry divisions--thus there are as many as 40 regular infantry divisions.

In addition to these, the North Korean puppets have four independent infantry brigades and 23 training divisions which can be reorganized into combat divisions instantly in case of emergency. Thus, the total number of combat divisions of the North Korean puppet army has reached 67--the greatest in the world next to the PRC and the Soviet Union.

On top of this, the North Korean puppet army has non-regular combat units of the scale of 100,000 men or more than one tenth of the regular military forces. Their organization is as follows: under one special army corps there are 26 special brigades of various kinds, including three special landing warfare units and three air infiltration echelons.

And what is arousing our great interest are the armored units of the North Korean puppet army. They have as many as 2300 tanks of various types. Almost all of these units are deployed along the armistice line (full deployment). Their [tanks] number twice as many as the ROK's 1200.

The Air Force is 51,000 strong, the same as last year. The total number of combat aircraft is 740, following an increase by 40 in the number of MIG-21's.

Under its headquarters, the Air Force has the following major task forces: five fighter wings; one bomber wing; and one transport wing. Its entire force is deployed over 20 operational bases.

The Air Force of the North Korean puppets is almost twice as big in quantity as that of the ROK, which is a force 32,000 strong with 434 aircraft.

However, here again, as mentioned above, foreign dispatches reported that the Soviet Union and the North Korean puppets discussed in November 1984 the issue of delivering MIG-23's. This has aroused extraordinary interest on our part.

The total strength of the North Korean puppet navy is a force 33,500 strong, following an increase of 500 compared to that of last year. The total number of various ships is 537; and, among them, the total number of submarines is 21, which includes the 2 built on their own.

The number of naval ships of the North Korean puppets is approximately 300, more than that of the ROK, which is 177. In particular, the North Korean puppet navy has as many as 21 submarines, although they are of an old-fashioned type, whereas the ROK has none.

In this way, as of 1984, the North Korean puppets' military strength has tremendously risen in quantity like a flood tide. And it has reached the dangerous level a long time ago.

The dangerous level here means that there is a greater possibility for them of provoking at any time a short-run war of invading the South they have been planning, and that their economy, which supported the increase in their stupendous military strength, has now come to face bankruptcy.

Up to now, in order to provoke a war at any time whenever the opportunity may arrive for invading the South, the North Korean puppets have entirely ignored the issue of the private sector economy and have continued excessive investments solely in the reinforcement of military strength.

Therefore, as of the end of 1984, the most serious problems the North Korean puppets are facing are: finding a way out for their economy and solving the problem of continuously raising funds for the overburdensome military expenditures which have been a major cause of stagnation in their economy.

From now on, unless they can find a way of smoothly solving these problems, the North Korean puppets would reach a deadlock in implementing their policy of continuously increasing military strength to keep their level superior to the ROK, and, as a result, their strategy of unifying Korea through armed conquest would come to a dead end.

In the long run, the North Korean puppets will try to find a way out of their economic difficulties and for developing the policy of reinforcing military strength in strengthening their ties with the Soviet Union rather than with the PRC.

At present, they are showing some signs to that effect, too.

In case they try to do so, military ties will be strengthened in order to rely on the future military operations," namely, "the war of invading the South and the modernization of equipment."

On 30 April 1979, when Kim Chong-il had not yet emerged officially as the successor to Kim Il-song, THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST diagnosed that the North Korean puppets will stick fast to the Soviet Union.

The paper pointed out as follows:

"The pro-Soviet hardliners, who are loyal to Kim Chong-il, have reemerged in the government of North Korea and are showing aversion to the realism of today's Beijing..."

In May 1984, Kim Il-song made a round of visits to the Soviet Union and the East European communist sphere. In November, Kapitsa, vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, and his party visited Pyongyang and stayed there for as many as 14 days, during which they had a series of contacts with high ranking officials of the North Korean puppets, including Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. And then, the North Korean puppet side said that "an exchange plan for the period 1985-1986" had been agreed upon. These facts are indicative of the fact that the degree of the North Korean puppets' dependence on the Soviet Union has become higher than ever before.

Furthermore, even a theory of uselessness of "Marxism" has emerged within the leaders' circles of the PRC recently. In view of this, one can foresee that the situation like that would make the North Korean puppets get into a panic and that it would speed up their leaning to the Soviet Union's side.

In the light of such a recent situation like this, it seems to be safe to bet that the North Korean puppets would meticulously sublate the so-called equal distance diplomatic policy toward the Soviet Union and the PRC, to which they have held fast so far, and that they would employ a risky policy of leaning considerably toward the Soviet Union.

However, as things stand now, the Soviet Union, too, just like the PRC, does not want a war in the Korean peninsula but a continuation of the status quo there. Therefore, it would be difficult for the desire of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il for unification through military force to be fulfilled.

However, this is, in all aspects, a short range prospect based on the current situation. Viewed in a medium or long range prospect, all kinds of circumstances may be expected to come up. In other words, depending on the Soviet Union's thinking of and forming judgments on the circumstances, the North Korean puppets' military policy may turn to become war provoking--even more so than the present one.

The reason for this is that the Soviet Union has not yet given up its "grand strategy of communizing the whole world."

Therefore, in view of recent circumstances of the North Korean puppets and the situation of the whole world, one may observe that the opportunity for the North Korean puppets to take a large scale military risk in the Korean peninsula has disappeared for the time being. One must not overlook the fact that a war is not necessarily started in accordance with reason, and that unreasonable accidental factors often mold history.

Furthermore, the North Korean puppet communist group is the most narrow-minded and jingoistic group in the communist sphere of the world; and it has built up military strength of its own, sufficient and ever ready, as cited above, and capable of launching an intensive surprise attack. We must constantly give heed to these facts.

Even more dangerous than this seems to be the tendency for Kim Chong-il, who will hold the supreme power of the North Korean puppets in reality as well as in name in the future, to compensate for his failure in implementing policies with military adventures.

For example, there are some structural inconsistencies among the following slogans which do not fit well with one another: "modeling the whole society after the chuche idea," "the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of economic construction," "the equal distance diplomacy toward the PRC and the Soviet Union," "continuous enforcement of the four major policy lines," and "operations for peaceful unification (confederal republic system, tripartite talks, North-South dialogue and economic exchange)." Therefore, one can foresee that if they positively evolve these [slogans], it may be possible for them to face a situation in which they will soon be put into a certain serious dilemma. Thus, one must read the situation as follows: that there is a possibility that when a certain aspect comes to face a dilemma, the delicate balance among the various forces of the government of the North Korean puppets will be lost and repulsion and confusion will come about; and then that Kim Chong-il will put up his own men in military circles who are the basis of his nucleus force, will suppress other forces and will attempt to launch a military adventure against the South.

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CSO: 4107/073

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON TU-HWAN'S MILITARY PREPARATION VIEWED

Daily on Chon's Claim

SK051333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--It is a sophism of a shameless brigand and an intolerable insult to public opinion at home and abroad to cry about fictitious "threat of southward invasion", while bringing the dark clouds of new war.

MINJU CHOSON today says this in a commentary flaying the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for this allegation a few days ago that we have wound up the "strategic disposition" of combat units including their "frontline deployment" and are planning to start a "surprise attack".

The author of the commentary says: The jargon of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a continuation of the "southward invasion" ballad chanted by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan these days like a monk telling his beads.

There has never been and is not "threat of southward invasion."

This notwithstanding, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is persistently clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" whose deceptive nature has long been laid bare in all nakedness. A sordid aim sought through this is to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and justify his clique's war moves by hook or by crook.

The traitor ranted that we are massing armed forces to mount a "surprise attack" on South Korea. But it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets who have deployed large armed forces and combat equipment in the frontline area and keep a "combat posture" at all times.

The Chon Tu-hwan group which is frantically stepping up the moves to start a war against the North under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" will be unable to escape bitterer denunciation and rejection of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world, stresses the commentary.

Chon's 'Boast' of Achievements

SK060409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan set in motion reptile propaganda media to make it appear as if he had brought about any change in the socio-political life of South Korea, clamouring about "characteristics different from the old policy" since the "appearance of the Fifth Republic" and "adaptation of democracy", "clean politics" and "policy of peaceful unification." NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on this, says: The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ridiculous jargon is a foolish political travesty designed to whitewash his dirty colour as a fascist dictator, deceive and flout the people and bring under control the crisis of the fascist rule.

The author of the commentary says:

The past record of the South Korean dictator is too horrible to make him pretend to be a "democrat", "pacifist" and "upright man".

Although from the first days after usurping "power" at the point of the bayonet to seat himself there, the South Korean dictator made much ado as if he would bring about any change in South Korea, not any "new era" but the dark rule of "Yusin" and suppressive order prevailed there.

While putting up the signboard of "adaptation of democracy" and "liberation from political suppression" the puppet has turned South Korea behind it into a prison of people and a graveyard of democracy and civil rights more horrible than at the time of the dictatorial rule of his predecessor.

He paid lip-service to "liberation from war", "peaceful unification" and the like as if he were desirous of peace. But, in actuality, he has stepped up the arms buildup and war preparations more frantically than any other successive puppet and ceaselessly staged provocative war exercises against us, thereby bringing the situation to the brink of war and building higher the barrier between North and South.

He also vociferously cried about the "building of a democratic and welfare society" and "liberation from poverty". This, however, was nothing but fine-sounding empty talk for creating an illusion among the people.

In advertising his "achievements" the traitor seeks to deceive the people and reinforce his treacherous and fascist suppressive rule, block the road of democratic development of South Korean society and national reunification, and thereby realise his dirty ambition to remain in power indefinitely.

No matter what flowery words the traitor Chon Tu-hwan may let loose, advertising his "achievements", he cannot veil his dirty nature as a human butcher with his two hands stained with the blood of people, a political mountebank knowing nothing of politics and nation and a vicious enemy of peace and reunification.

Stage 'Report Training'

SK090001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to stage once every quarter year a "training of report by population" in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province, according to a South Korean radio report.

The fascist clique blare that they will "infiltrate sham spies" in the training and, through this, will "check" the "reporting stance" of the population.

This is another treacherous act for inciting hostile feelings and spirit of confrontation against the northern half of Korea.

Plan To Activate Police Unit

SK090411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique decided to activate before long a new 1,800 strong police unit under the name of "Guard Corps" and increase the numerical strength of the "compulsory police" 1,700 to secure armed forces needed for this purpose and increase the strength of the "ordinary police" over 1,700. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is a suppressive attempt of those in the grip of a crisis.

The author of the commentary says:

The fascist clique claimed that the reinforcement of the police force is needed for the Olympic Games to be held three years later. But, in actuality, it is for intensifying its suppression of people in an unbridled way.

The suppressive frenzy of the puppets mirrors the growing crisis of their rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying hard to bridge over the crisis and remain in power indefinitely by covering the land of South Korea with a suppressive network doubly and trebly and more tightly binding the people to fascist suppressive order.

But this is futile. Supression is not almighty.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON REMARKS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK031428 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
2 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a so-called address read by No Sin-yong marking the day of 1 March, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about the spirit of 1 March, self-determination of the nation, and so forth as if South Korea is an independent state and he is a patriot. His remarks are indeed shameless, nation-selling traitor's remarks to ridicule the people. His remark about the spirit of 1 March is, above all, nonsensical and preposterous.

As is known to all, the 1 March movement was an anti-Japanese national salvation resistance of all the fellow countrymen who courageously struggled against the Japanese imperialist aggressors for the nation's independence and national sovereignty, and was a nationwide patriotic struggle.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a filthy pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese nation-selling flunkey who reduced this land to a dual colony of the United States and Japan by leaving it in the hands of the United States as its permanent colony and dragging in the Japanese militarists, who were revived by the U.S. aggressors. Thus, he is not entitled to talk about the spirit of the 1 March movement of the people who struggled for the nation's independence.

In order to attain its filthy ambition for power as a mad dog of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan clique massacred several thousand Kwangju citizens, who called for and waged a just struggle for democracy in society and the nation's reunification, by running over them with U.S.-made tanks and guns. Thus, its remarks about the nation are an act ridiculing and disgracing the nation. The fact that a filthy national traitor babbled about the spirit of 1 March is an act ridiculing and disgracing the anti-Japanese patriots and the 1 March movement.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remark on self-determination of the nation is also a foolish act designed to conceal his nature as a colonial stooge. Today, people say that there is a nation called the Republic of Korea, a government, a National Assembly and the president in this land. However, all these are a mere shield designed to conceal the U.S. colonial rule.

What is different from the era of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule is the existence of the U.S. imperialists' puppet government and the implementation of neocolonial rule by their stooges. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a filthy pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who is praising the U.S. neocolonial rule and begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, and who reduced this land to a dual colony of the United States and Japan by opening the road for the Japanese militarists to reinvade. He is attempting to live in splendor by realizing his ambition for long-term power.

No matter how often he may talk about self-determination of the nation, he cannot conceal his true nature as a puppet of colonial South Korea. He also babbled that the position of depending on other people in achieving reunification--a sacred national task--should be rejected by all means. This is indeed nonsensical and preposterous. The remark of the most vicious splittist of the nation about reunification is shameless. Furthermore, his remarks on rejection of a position of dependence and so forth are a ridiculous act of a person who has no real power under the U.S. political, economic and military subordination.

The more traitor Chon Tu-hwan may talk about self-determination of the nation, the more nakedly he will reveal his filthy nature as a colonial stooge. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as a nation-selling traitor, should immediately step down from power in accordance with the people's judgment, instead of adhering to trickery to conceal the nature of colonial South Korea and his nature as a stooge by deceiving the people and misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/105

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS REMARKS OF SOUTH LABOR MINISTER

SK071036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the fact that a few days ago the traitor Chon Tu-hwan called the puppet minister of labor and claimed that labor accidents in South Korea are "attributable to the carelessness" of workers, says this is a shameless sophism for veiling his clique's crime in having reduced South Korea to a horrible "hell of labor" and subjected the workers to misfortunes and disasters.

The author of the commentary says:

Labor accidents in South Korea can never be ascribable to the carelessness of workers. They are an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular misrule of the Chon Tu-hwan group which dehumanizes the workers.

The puppet clique which regards the workers merely as an object of exploitation by the foreign imperialists, reactionary bureaucrats and entrepreneurs is utterly indifferent to the improvement of working conditions and labor safety devices for workers to more harshly bleed them white by all means.

The puppet clique has totally neglected safety measures. It not only allows but also zealously encourages the malicious entrepreneurs to impose high labor intensity and long working hours upon the workers and use even stimulants to force arduous labor by trumping up even the "law on high efficiency management".

This notwithstanding, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan claimed that labor accidents in South Korea are ascribable to the "carelessness" of workers. This is an unbearable insult to those who were killed with deep rancor by labor accidents and to South Korean workers who are still subjected to arduous labor in danger of labor accidents which may occur any moment.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DJP CHAIRMAN NO'S PRESS CONFERENCE SCORED

SK040742 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
27 Feb 85

[Text] No Tae-u, new chairman of the DJP, at a press conference held on 25 February babbled that his party would quietly prepare for the nomination of the party's presidential candidate over the next 2 years, opposing the opposition parties' demands for revision of the current Constitution for a direct presidential election. This not only reveals the DJP's hidden intention to stay in power permanently, but is also an insult and challenge to the people's struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorship and long-term power.

Under the current Constitution, which stipulates an indirect presidential election, the president is elected by an electoral college. Therefore, the people's will cannot be fully reflected and accordingly the people cannot elect the person they want. Therefore, the current Constitution is an undemocratic and dictatorial one.

The demands of our people as well as opposition parties for revision of the current Constitution in order to elect the president through a direct presidential election system are altogether righteous.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's opposition to the revision of the current Constitution, under which the president is elected indirectly, means that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to stay in power. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not adhere to its unwarranted assertion and should revise the current Constitution so that the people can elect their president directly.

CSO: 4110/105

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS NO TAE-U REMARKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

SK280437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--No Tae-u who assumed office as the representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea appeared at his first press conference on February 25, where he played a marionette show, mumbling about "peaceful change of power." This is the topic of a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today, which says:

He said the "presidential 7-year single-term office system" would be observed as a matter of course, it being his party's "commitment No 1," but it was undesirable to call for "constitutional amendment" before having a "change of power" under the single-term office system. He also drivelled that, though it was desirable to lift ban on the political activities of more politicians, it would be possible only when conditions were ripe.

His utterances boil down to that his clique would carry out a "peaceful change of power" and free those under ban of political activities, but it is out of question to "revise the constitution" for replacing the "indirect presidential election system" with a direct election system and the lift of ban on political activities depends on conditions. This is as good as refusing both.

The "Democratic Justice Party" is spreading the illusion that the present dictator would automatically step down at the expiration of his term, by advocating "peaceful change of power" outwardly. But, behind the scenes, it is conceiving a "long-range plan committee for national development in the 2000's" yet 15 years off, thus laying a foothold to extend the present dictatorial system to the 21st century.

This shows that it would not back down meekly. No Tae-u also said that party politics would be developed and the party operation be "adopted" to the "people's desire." If the "Democratic Justice Party" has the intention to adopt itself to the "people's desire" it should step down as demanded by the people.

It is hypocrisy contradictory to the elementary political morality to talk about "peaceful change of power" while dreaming of a long-term office and peace party politics while keeping political adversaries bound hand and foot.

The people will not be deceived by the crafty double-dealing tactics of the "Democratic Justice Party."

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG'S CHINA VISIT DISCUSSED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Kang Yin-tok, Director, Institute of North East Asian Affairs by Kim Kon-chin]

[Text] [Question] Why did Kim Il-song make a sudden visit to Beijing? There had been frequent contact and visits between the high-ranking officials of Communist China and North Korea until a few months ago. Was there an urgent problem?

[Answer] Briefly speaking, it appears that his trip was to take a personal look at the Chinese communist-style economic reforms and to find a way to approach the United States and Japan through the help of Communist China.

The fact that Communist China, which had been closed to the outside world for 30 years, has adopted an open-door policy with surprising rapidity and has been achieving great success is no ordinary matter for Kim Il-song.

[Question] Communist China has achieved success with the enactment of the joint venture law. Modeled after this, North Korea has introduced a joint-management law; however, its future success is uncertain. What is the story behind the success of the new open economic policy which is even called "Deng Xiao-ping's Revolution"?

[Answer] Immediately following the announcement of the joint venture law, Communist China took necessary follow-up measures. It protected the profits of investors, simplified import and export procedures with foreign countries and boldly introduced foreign technology, capital, and patents to China. It allowed individual farmers to pursue profits while it politically purged the foes of the reform.

Now, Communist China has reached a stage where it can openly declare the class struggle to be over. Communist China has changed so much that there is nothing strange about calling it "a capitalistic socialism".

[Question] Isn't it true that the abandonment of Maoism enabled the metamorphosis of Communist China? If so, it is quite possible that there will be a considerable degree of excess and resistance on the part of

North Korea, whose society has been hardened by the one-man system of Kim Il-song and by the hereditary succession of Kim Chong-il, if it is to follow the example of Communist China's open economic system. Can Communist China really help Kim Il-song with this dilemma?

[Answer] That is the very nature of the problem. North Korea is still under conditions where the indirect social capital has not yet been formed and there still exists factions strongly against the open economic policy.

Let me cite an example. Communist China is continuously attracting the capital and the technology of the West by opening the so-called special economic regions and harbors. But, North Korea's Yun Ki-bok, vice chairman of the economic policy committee of the central committee, declared recently: "We will neither create special regions nor open our harbors because North Korea is the object of investments." Who would be interested in doing business with the hinterland of North Korea, which lacks highways and industrial roads, and how would exporting and importing be possible when its harbors are shut?

In terms of ideology, the economic policy under the so-called *chuche* thought is to build a self-reliant national independent economic foundation. If so, North Korea's logic that "the economy will develop if the will (revolutionary spirit) is inspired" should also be amended in order for North Korea to maintain good living standards. But, Kim Il-song alone will not be able to do that, and the economic development will be also difficult unless the logic is not changed. Accordingly, Kim is in a very difficult position.

[Question] The joint-management law, which was announced by North Korea, appears to have been at first aimed at Japan, but the Japanese economic community's reactions have been so far very cool. Nevertheless, North Korea is trying to lure what they call the "U.S. and Japanese imperialists". Doesn't this suggest that North Korea is in a very urgent situation?

[Answer] The reason is simple. At present, no countries except for the United States and Japan have money. Reportedly, France is going to construct a 50-story hotel in Pyongyang, but this is merely a regional project and no European countries are really in the position of helping North Korea in any significant way. It can be concluded that to find a way out of this serious economic predicament, North Korea needs capital and technology from the United States and Japan, the countries that they hate so much. It appears that Kim Il-song had a serious talk with the leaders of Communist China about its situation. If this is true, it is highly probable that the Chinese leaders have strongly suggested to Kim that North Korea should take a bold step in opening the country if it is to model after the Chinese communist-style open economy.

[Question] Do Communist China and North Korea not have any other outstanding issues to be settled urgently?

[Answer] I do not believe so. If it were the past, Kim would have asked for more arms, such as tanks and artillery pieces from Communist China; however, the present period is not the time merely to receive arms. The world has changed so much.

[Question] North Korea proposed to send relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea on 8 September, on the very same day that North Korea announced the joint-management law. What possible relationship do you see between such tactics and the north-south dialogue?

[Answer] To facilitate the unification of the Korean peninsula, North Korea has proposed several plans, including three power conferences; however in my view, the 1988 Olympic Games might very well influence the north-south dialogue in a most powerful way.

The fact that the economic gap between the north and the south is ever widening, and that Seoul is hosting the 1988 Olympic Games has become a "matter of life and death" to Kim Il-song. As 158 nations, including its ally, Communist China, have reassured their participation in the Seoul games, Kim has come to lose his footing almost completely. Moreover, at a time when Communist China and Taiwan are engaging in direct trade, North Korea cannot hold on stubbornly to its closed economy.

[Question] Another of North Korea's peculiarities seems to be its hereditary succession system involving Kim Chong-il. What positions do Communist China and the Soviet Union take on this question?

[Answer] On this hereditary succession system which is unprecedented even in other communist states, Communist China and the Soviet Union can neither openly support nor really interfere with the idea. They are in a delicate position.

It appears, therefore, that at this time, these two major powers maintain an attitude of tacit understanding of the hereditary succession of Kim Chong-il.

[Question] Under such circumstances, Kim Il-song is conducting a two-legged diplomacy - he made a visit to Beijing six months after his visit to Moscow last May. Are Communist China and the Soviet Union really in a position to provide enough aid to rebuild the serious economy of north Korea?

[Answer] Not at all. Rather, Communist China and the Soviet Union are using Kim more than they are being used. Both Communist China and the Soviet Union are providing only a minimum level of aid, lest North Korea should lean to only one side.

The Soviet Union will never tolerate a complete alliance between North Korea and Communist China. Kim had a bitter experience in the early 1960's. At that time, the Soviet Union cut off its aid to North Korea completely, and consequently, North Korea's first 7-year Economic Plan was paralyzed. As its oil reserve hit rock bottom, not a single military plane could fly.

On the other hand, Communist China will never tolerate it if North Korea attaches itself completely to the Soviet Union. Hypothetically, if Soviet naval ships frequent the Chinnampo harbor, Communist China would feel a threat to its security and would try to stop the situation at any cost.

[Question] I believe that there is a great deal of difference between the north-south dialogue held in the early 1970's and that of today in their surrounding conditions. Isn't there a difference?

[Answer] That is correct. The general trend of the international situations favor the lessening of tension on the Korean peninsula. Furthermore, there has been a widening economic gap between the north and the south, and the international political milieu is also incomparably favorable to South Korea.

If the situation is viewed from a positive angle, there is a prospect that Kim Il-song will very well change his closed door policy; however, on the other hand, it may be also possible that the depressed Kim Il-song, obsessed with a paranoid psychosis about the development of South Korea, might feel compelled to choose either war or peace.

Therefore, the conjecture that Kim probably appealed to the leaders of Beijing to help North Korea survive with the assurance that it would not start a war may not be too farfetched.

[Question] If this is so, Communist China might have strongly advised Kim to revive the north-south economic conference. What direction would the future Panmunjom meeting take?

[Answer] The setting of the present north-south dialogue is Panmunjom, but the real battle is taking place in the international arena.

Accepting North Korea's relief goods for the flood victims by South Korea is tantamount to giving three gifts to North Korea: the first of which enable North Korea to reinforce its internal revolutionary strategy; secondly, it let them forget the nightmare of Rangoon; and thirdly, it has provided an opportunity to inspire sentimental nationalism in South Korea. South Korea should also get something out of it. Isn't it true that international politics is a game of give-and-take?

At least, we must demand the major powers, such as the United States, China, and Japan, not to act hastily and go beyond the extent of improving the relationship between us and North Korea.

As long as North Korea insists on the reciprocity principle and the very politically motivated three great principles - independence, peace, grand unity of the Korean people and mutual respect, while it declares that it will participate in the economic conference, the north-south economic conference will turn into work requiring a very long time.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON LABOR STRIKES

Sit-in Strike

SK050405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The struggle of workers for the right to existence and democratic freedom never ceases in South Korea.

More than 450 workers of the Taeyang Optical Company Ltd in South District, Taegu, on February 18 waged a sit-in strike in demand of a prompt payment of their wages in arrears running into more than 120 million won, condemning the exploitation by the employer.

The struggle of workers demanding the payment of back wages is constantly waged in Seoul, Pusan and other parts of South Korea.

The workers' wages kept in arrears at 185 enterprises of South Korea amounted to 15,000 million won as of February 14.

A relentless struggle for existence is reported from transport workers.

On February 1 and on February 9 upwards of 2,500 truck drivers in Seoul staged an all-night sit-down strike in demand of the abolition of the present employment system designed for harsh exploitation and the issue of individual licenses and over 500 truck drivers in Pusan also turned out in a demonstration in demand of the individual license system.

On the February 21 workers of the Tongbang Fire Insurance Company in Seoul occupied the company office and staged a sit-in strike against the high-handed attempt of the company side to dissolve their independent trade union. The South Korean workers' struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom is gaining strength in all parts of South Korea.

Workers Denounce Chon

SK051107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Workers discharged in Seoul and Incheon areas published an appeal titled "We Cannot Sit Idle and Die of Hunger," according to MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-oriented Koreans' paper published in Japan, on February 21.

Declaring that the South Korean workers are subjected to the longest working day in the world and industrial accidents topping the world's list and are overdriven on poor pay, the appeal says:

No sign of guarantee of workers' life worthy of humanity is in sight under the anti-worker labor policy of the present "regime" and the suppression of trade unions by the police and employers.

While totally suppressing the labor movement, the present "regime" has plainly revealed its anti-worker nature through large-scale financial scandals, power-backed illicit accumulation of fortunes and the economic policy centering on privileged financial cliques.

Demanding the reinstatement of all the illegally fired men, the appeal calls for the revision of the evil labor law, an end to the labor repression and to the suppression of trade union formation.

The appeal also demands a minimum wage system, the 8-hour working day and the three rights of labor.

Truckers Sit-in Protest

SK090824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Sacked South Korean truck drivers on March 2 waged a sit-down strike in protest against the outrages of the subsidised "trade union" hand in glove with the employer, according to the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO.

They occupied the office of the "government"-controlled "Federation of Auto Workers Unions" in Seoul and demanded the resignation of its "chairman", calling for an explanation about their dismissal.

They fought stubbornly, not yielding to suppression by the police summoned by the "trade union" side, perplexed by their action.

Miners' Strike

SK100855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--Over 1,000 miners and their wives at the Changsong coal mine in South Korean Kangwon Province staged a fierce sit-down strike in demand of an independent trade union for four consecutive days, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

Over 500 miners and their wives at the mine staged a sit-down strike from March 2 in the surroundings of the coal mine, holding a banner reading "Away with the vassal trade union" when the puppets retained their stooge as "trade union" branch chief and fought stoutly on March 5, dispersed at four places near the coal mine when the police came on to break up their struggle.

The puppets much upset attempted to appease them, pasting up the advertisement that "Work hard. We have decided not to blame you" and broadcasting it through loudspeakers.

But the miners and their wives resisted, crying "The trade union branch chief must be chosen by direct election."

Though the puppets madly hurled repressive police force against the fighting miners, their number swelled to over 1,000 to seize complete control of the coal mine.

As a result, production is at a standstill at the seven pits of the Changsong coal mine.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN FARMERS DEEPLY REVERE KIM IL-SONG

SK071016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The reverence of the South Korean farmers for the great leader President Kim Il-song is growing ever deeper.

A farmer surnamed Choe in North Chungchong Province said:

General Kim Il-song taught the farmers in the North a farming method that brings bumper harvest of all crops in whatever whimsical weather. It is the well-known chuche method of farming.

A farmer surnamed Pak in Mungyong County, North Kyongsang Province, said that General Kim Il-song takes measures for farming in advance, clearly foreseeing the wonders of the nature, and sees to it that farming is done on a scientific and technical basis in conformity with the climate. General Kim Il-song is, indeed, the great mean whom we should follow, looking up to as to heaven.

An old man surnamed Kang in Taegu who had seen scenes of the countryside of the northern half of Korea on a television screen while visiting Japan told his family and relatives:

The development of agriculture in the North goes beyond imagination. General Kim Il-song is, indeed, not only a great statesman but also a great doctor of agriculture and a great nature-remaker.

A farmer surnamed Kim in South Cholla Province said that the agricultural development and the happy life of the farmers in the North are unthinkable apart from the intelligence and great favor of General Kim Il-song. A farmer surnamed Yi in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, noted: The great general is the sun of the nation who sees to it that the poor like us make successful farming and live in plenty without worries.

A peasant surnamed Kim in North Chungchong Province said that he unconditionally supported General Kim Il-song who shapes policies for all the people. All my family will rise up to accelerate the reunification of the country, he added.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO MEETING HELD ON S. KOREAN BRUTALITIES

SK070820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting was held in Tokyo on February 28 to hear about the brutalities of the South Korean fascist clique from Ko Sun-cha, a Japan-born Korean student who had been released after arrested and tortured by the fascist clique.

It was co-sponsored by the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," a "Mindan"-oriented Koreans' organisation, and the "National Council of Societies for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South," a Japanese rescue organisation.

Ko Sun-cha hailing from Hiroshima Prefecture was arrested by the puppet army security command last year while studying in the postgraduate course of Koryo University in Seoul and was brutally tortured there for about one month.

She said:

On February 21 last year I was walked off from the dormitory by two officers of the "army security command" who professed themselves to be "anti-communist detectives," and was all but branded as a "spy" on false charges.

Citing the names of two strangers, they asked me if I knew them. When I said "no", they put me to brutal tortures, beating me with a club.

They kept me awak for full six days and tried to charge me with "spying," faking up an arbitrary statement in my name.

She said when they were releasing her under the strong pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, they told her threateningly: "You must not tell any one about your arrest." "If you made it public, you would be sentenced to ten years in prison."

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR SCORES WOLFOWITZ REMARKS ON KOREA

SK040439 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
1 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the absurd remarks by Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs.

On 26 February, Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, raved at an official gathering that the United States has no intention of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea. At the same time, he said that the "Team Spirit 85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise has nothing to do with North-South dialogue because it is an annual exercise. He babbled that the discontinuation of North-South economic and Red Cross talks is regrettable. This is an undisguised challenge to public opinion at home and abroad which demands that the "Team Spirit 85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise be called off.

As the whole world knows, the U.S. troops are a main obstacle to peace on the Korean peninsula and to peaceful reunification, and the cause of the danger of war. The 40-year history of the U.S. aggressive troops' illegal occupation of this soil shows this. Since the first day they set foot on this soil, they have been hell-bent on maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea. To this end, they have run amok in preparing a new war of aggression while constantly aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, they have obstructed the independent and peaceful reunification of the country for which our nation yearns day and night, and have only sought the two-Koreas line.

It is none other than the U.S. aggressors who provoked the Korean War by instigating Syngman Rhee, and who massacred our people and turned our land into ashes. At the same time, it is none other than the U.S. aggressors who committed atrocities of indiscriminately shooting and beating our masses to death, raping women and setting fire to the properties of our masses. The U.S. troops of aggression are precisely the cause of the misfortunes and agonies which our masses are suffering. This is precisely the reason why our masses and the social circles of broad strata of the world strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

This notwithstanding, Wolfowitz said that the United States has no intention of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea. This discloses their wicked ambition to maintain South Korea as a colony and military base by indefinitely continuing the presence of U.S. troops there and, with this as a foothold, to realize their ambition of aggression against the entire Korean peninsula.

Wolfowitz also said that the "Team Spirit 85" exercise poses no problem for North-South dialogue because it is an annual exercise. He raved as if the North is responsible for the rupture in dialogue. Again, this is outrageous. The United States is the ringleader who has unilaterally brought North-South economic and Red Cross talks to rupture by answering the North's repeated proposals for talks with the aggressive military exercise. This United States is now trying to shirk responsibility onto the North. This is indeed a shameless act of a thief crying "Stop Thief" and reversing black and white. Wolfowitz' sophism is to conceal the aggressive nature of the exercise with the facade of an annual event and to justify the new war provocation maneuvers.

However, our masses will never be deceived by such false propaganda and trickery. The U.S. imperialists must not attempt to justify the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and the criminal "Team Spirit 85" exercise with such foolish sophism. They must immediately stop the criminal war exercise commotions and respond without delay to the proposal for tripartite talks, the most adequate way of settling the issue of the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4110/105

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES PANNATIONAL STRUGGLE BY PEOPLE

SK040550 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
1 Mar 85

[Commentary by station commentator Ko Hui-chol from the feature program "Today's Feature": "Let Us Achieve Independence and Sovereignty Through Pan-national Struggle of Resistance"]

[Text] Hello, everyone. Today, our masses face the heavy task of achieving independence and sovereignty through a pannational struggle of resistance. This historic task is an urgent demand arising from the reality in South Korea. As is evident by the history of a nation that is full of sufferings, people in this country have wriggled under U.S. colonial rule for the past 40 years following the 36 years of colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists.

Illegally occupying this land by force in place of the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists fabricated the puppet colonial regime by manipulating their faithful stooges and through them they have practiced neocolonialism. They also have ruthlessly trampled underfoot our people's sovereignty and forced upon them indescribable misery and sufferings.

Instigating the colonial stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the U.S. imperialists are not only suppressing our masses' yearnings for independence, democracy and reunification with bayonets but also are aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula by annually staging a war exercise for northward invasion such as the "Team Spirit 85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise in a frenzied manner. Not only are they leading the situation to the brink of war, but they are also desperately clinging to maneuvers designed to fabricate two Koreas in order to keep the country divided in two.

It is the United States that holds real power in this land, holding sway over every affair of this country, and this land is a complete colony and a military base, suffering from military occupation by the U.S. aggressors. The so-called government and president in our country are nothing but puppets fabricated by the U.S. imperialists and whose strings are pulled by them. In other words, they are nothing but tools to prop up the U.S. colonial rule and to camouflage it.

In the meantime, the maneuvers for reinvasion by the Japanese militarists who were survived and rearmed by the U.S. imperialists are reaching a dangerous

point now. As you may well know, the U.S. imperialists are trying to use the Japanese militarists as surrogates in implementing their aggressive Asia strategy. The Japanese militarists, in turn, are extending their evil hands of reinvasion still deeper into our country in an attempt to restore their old position as rulers by riding on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists' Asia strategy.

The Japanese militarists, who have already thrust their evil hands of invasion into various sectors of South Korea--political, economic and cultural--in the wake of the signing of the aggressive and humiliating South Korea-Japan agreement, are further strengthening maneuvers to reinvade Korea since traitor Chon Tu-hwan took power while constantly paying lip service to a South Korea-Japan community of the same destiny.

[SK040800] In particular, since the most reactionary Nakasone administration came to office in Japan, such maneuvers began in full force. The Japanese militarists held war conferences with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, hastily sending high-ranking officers to Seoul. In addition, they are directly taking part in the U.S. Asian strategy. This is clearly shown by the fact that they offered the Japanese territories as an intermediate base and a launching base for the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint war exercise, which is conducted in this land every year and officers of the Self-Defense Forces are participating in this exercise as observers.

Indeed, if our masses ignore this grave reality, this land will be reduced to a dual colony of the United States and Japan. Our masses should not leave this land to the United States as its permanent colony and military base and should not allow the Japanese militarists' reinvasion.

Today, our people are standing at the crossroads determining whether we achieve independence by waging a nationwide national salvation resistance struggle or we suffer the tragedy of division as a homeless race deprived of rights after yielding to outside aggressor forces.

The only way for us to advance at present is by achieving independence by carrying out a nationwide national salvation resistance struggle and driving out outside forces from this land. This is the only way for us to rescue our masses from today's disaster and misfortunes.

History shows that once the aggressor forces occupy another's land, they will never withdraw by themselves. The nation's independence will not be achieved by any other people and will not be presented by any one. This is a precious lesson taught by the 1 March movement.

The nation's independence can be achieved only by the united strength of the independent forces of the nation and through a nationwide struggle. Therefore, the people who love the country and who are truly concerned with the future destiny of the nation should unite, transcending the differences in ideas, political views and religion, and should carry out a nationwide, national salvation resistance struggle with united strength.

Thus, we should achieve the nation's independence and liberation by driving out the U.S. aggressor forces from this land and crushing the Japanese militarists' aggressive maneuvers.

The patriotic masses from all walks of life should courageously rise in the nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese national salvation struggle to achieve the nation's independence and liberation in firm unity under the banner of independence from outside forces.

CSO: 4110/105

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON MISERABLE LIFE OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH

SK091040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The body of a woman frozen to death was found in Taegu, South Korea, on February 25. Earlier, inhabitants in Seoul destroyed themselves. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today in an article stresses that such tragedies of South Korean people once again lay bare in all nakedness the deceptive nature of the slogans of "liberation from poverty", "building of a welfare society" and "building of an advanced state" much vaunted by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The paper says:

South Korean inhabitants took poison together with their beloved family members to destroy themselves and chose the road of death, embracing their dear sons and daughters. This is an expression of their resolute resistance to, hatred for and wrath against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

Their death is precisely a criminal murder by the Chon Tu-hwan group which is imposing endless uneasiness and disasters upon the South Korean people, committing treachery and intensifying suppression and extortion.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has plunged South Korea into a cauldron of colonial fascism, crying about "allout security" in zealous subservience to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, and is commandeering and mobilizing all human and material resources in war preparations against the North.

The only way for the South Korean people to free themselves from today's position lies in putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, realising the independence and democratisation of South Korean society and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S PEOPLE SUFFER SOCIAL MISERY

SK062309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The miserable social plight of South Korea lays bare in all nakedness the falsehood of "successful results of administration" much vaunted by the puppets.

South Korea is a "biggest debtor" in the world.

Its foreign debts totalled over 50,000 million dollars as of the end of last year. This is a growth of over 3 times above 1979 before the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's seizure of "power".

South Korean economy is an out-and-out dependent economy. The rate of South Korea's dependence on foreign countries for machines and equipment is nearly 80 percent and that for raw material is more than 70 percent.

South Korea annually imports upwards of 8 million tons of grain on an average.

South Korea is also a "hell of taxation".

Last year the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique collected 10,906,000 million won of "national taxes".

The total amount of taxes levied upon the South Korean people this year is 11,800,000 million won.

The minimum monthly living cost of the South Korean urban dwellers is 500,000 won each.

But about 70 percent of South Korean workers are paid between 40,000 and 200,000 won a month. Worse still, the monthly income of poor urban dwellers is no more than one-tenth to one-seventeenth of their minimum living expenses.

In South Korea, therefore, 5.2 million people suffer from "abject poverty" and more than 2.1 million regularly sell their blood.

Upwards of 42 percent of the total families in South Korea have no houses of their own. The housing shortage is 60 percent in Seoul and Pusan and over 50 percent in Taegu and Incheon.

Still prevalent in South Korea is small pox which the World Health Organisation officially declared has been banished in the world. More than 14 million people are suffering from tuberculosis, heart-disease, nephritis, hepatitis and venereal diseases.

South Korea comes first in the world in the number of various accidents. [A total of] 134,300 traffic accidents took place there last year and over 55,400 fires in 11 years till the end of last year.

Over the last four years victims of labor accidents have numbered 526,000 in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS SOUTH'S 'AMNESTY' FOR PRISONERS

SK050427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Papers today brand the "amnesty" for prisoners in South Korea as a claptrap tactics for lulling the people and public opinion at home and abroad opposing the fascist dictatorship.

Noting that the puppet minister of culture and information advertised that this measures is a "great favour" for the prisoners and is helpful toward achieving "national concord" and "social stability," the author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says: This is a habitual trick.

One of the main factors in causing and fostering political confusion and social uneasiness today in South Korea is the barbaric fascist dictatorship violating human and civil rights. Patriotic people resisting dictatorship and aspiring after democracy have been arrested and imprisoned illegally to suffer behind bars.

Political prisoners are excluded from remission, commutation and release on parole this time.

So Song, an illegally imprisoned Japan-born Korean student is still in prison and his younger brother So Chun-sik has not been released this time, either, though his prison term expired long ago. Many politicians are still bound hand and foot, having their political activities banned, and the confinement of former opposition party leaders has not been abolished.

A new coercive measure is being taken behind the curtain of the "amnesty".

This shows that the measure is a mere fig leaf and part of the double-faced tactics aimed to justify the fascist rule and the suppression of people in South Korea. With no formal "amnesty" can the fascist clique dampen the ever mounting sentiments of people against fascism and for democracy, says the commentary.

CSO: 4100/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS EMBRYO SALES TO U.S. COMPANY

SK040347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Commenting on the criminal act of the South Korean puppets in illegally selling a large number of aborted babies of fellow countrymen to the U.S. firm Flow Laboratories, Inc., NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands it as a bestial act that can be committed only by beasts in human skin. Noting that the sale of human bodies by the South Korean puppet clique did not start only yesterday or today, the paper says:

The defunct dictator offered a great many fellow countrymen to the U.S. imperialist aggressors to be killed as guinea pigs in germ weapon experiments and, as if it were not enough, dismembered them and cut off their internal organs to be supplied to the United States. But the barbarities committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group today dwarf its predecessors.

In March 1981, the Chon Tu-hwan group supplied a good many embryos to its American patrons for bomb experiments and in July next year gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from condemned prisoners for sale. The puppet clique did not shrink even from cutting out the live heart and kidney from a hospitalized boxer and offering them to their American master.

And, by contracting with Japanese live kidney sales agencies, the Chon Tu-hwan group cut kidneys off young and healthy South Koreans and sold them off to Japan at 6 million yen each on an average.

Such acts surpassing imagination of human reason can be committed only by such street rowdies as the Chon Tu-hwan group which stoops to any infamy for the maintenance of power and accumulation of fortunes.

The brutality and blood lust of the puppets have been borrowed from the American cannibals battered on plunder and murder. The Chon Tu-hwan group engaged in the sale of live organs of human bodies is the butcher of fellow countrymen who deserves to be cursed through generations.

CSO: 4100/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH'S EDUCATION MINISTER FLAYED--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of education called a meeting of university presidents and rectors on February 27, at which he hurled abuses again at the righteous struggle of students for democracy as a "disturbance of campus order" and raved that "it should be severely punished," according to a radio report from Seoul. This is a shameless threat of the fascist junta aimed to call a halt to the anti-"government," anti-fascist action of students. The radio report said the military fascist clique disciplined 1,020 patriotic students at Koryo University on the same day. In South Korea the anti-"government," anti-"Democratic Justice Party" struggle of students shows a sign of further strengthening in the new semester. Scared at this development, the fascist clique is resorting to such threat and suppression in a bid to hold in check their struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 1 Mar 85]

SEOUL DEMOCRACY COUNCIL'S PROTEST--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The National Council for Democracy and Unification of South Korea Friday held a rally in Seoul to mark the 66th anniversary of the March first popular uprising and issued a declaration against dictatorship, according to an AFP report from Seoul. At the rally attended by some 200 people, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who heads this council, read to crowds a declaration demanding withdrawal of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial "government." Hundreds of riot police were deployed around the rally place to crack down upon the attendants. The protesters undauntedly shouted slogans denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan. In a written statement released to newsmen, the national council demanded that "those responsible for the massacre of Kwangju citizens during the 1980 uprising be punished," press control be stopped and basic rights including a free trade union movement to be guaranteed. The military junta arrested some 10 dissidents attending the rally. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Mar 85]

SOUTH RESHUFFLES HOME MINISTRY--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The military fascist clique on February 26 reshuffled over 20 lackeys under the puppet Home Ministry in the wake of reshuffling or appointing more than 150 puppet judicial officials on February 23, according to radio reports from Seoul. This is part of the continued "personnel reshuffle" by the puppets for reinforcing their fascist ruling machinery and laying a foundation for long-term office. On February 18 the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique staged a "cabinet reshuffle" and placed its confidants at the post of "prime minister" and over ten "cabinet ministers." And now it is continuously "changing personnel" to post more

faithful lackeys at the ruling machines of the puppet government. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 85]

THAI COMPANY CHARGES BROADCASTING CORP--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--KBS, a reptile broadcasting corporation of South Korea, was openly charged through a newspaper in Bangkok with its nonpayment for films imported from Thailand, according to a report from Seoul. The Duang Kamol Entertainment Company in Thailand published an open charge in the paper NATION urging the payment. The South Korean puppet clique in January imported feature film copies produced by the entertainment company and still has not paid 6,500 dollars despite the company's repeated demand for payment. This vividly shows the disgracefulness of the puppets engrossed in fraud and swindle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 2 Mar 85]

REPORTER INFILTRATES JOURNALISTS MEETING--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--A cat's-paw of the South Korean puppets was caught redhanded while trying to infiltrate into a meeting of journalists of nonaligned countries in Cairo, according to a report. He was discovered by a member of the executive committee of the meeting after he infiltrated into the meeting under the guise of a reporter of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY of South Korea on February 26 when the second-day session of the Third Meeting of Journalists of Nonaligned Countries was going on and expelled from the meeting hall. That afternoon when the participants in the meeting were taking a car to leave for being received by the Egyptian president, he tried to take the car surreptitiously evading the eyes of the organizers of the meeting to be discovered and taken away by an Egyptian official. This disgraceful behavior of the cat's-paw of the South Korean puppets shows once again that the Chon Tu-Hwan clique of traitors is a group of shameless hooligans leaving no stone unturned, lost to honor and shame, to make its way into the ranks of nonaligned countries and disrupt and weaken their progressive movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 2 Mar 85]

LABOR ACCIDENTS IN SOUTH CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan told the puppet minister of labor on February 28 that industrial accidents occurred mostly due to carelessness of workers themselves and education in labour safety should, therefore, be strengthened, according to a radio report from Seoul. This is a shameless sophism to shirk the blame for the accidents. Last year nearly 160,000 workers, or several thousands more than in the previous year, were killed or injured by accidents in South Korea. No one will be taken in, how much sophism the traitor may let loose in an attempt to evade the blame for the accidents. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 3 Mar 85]

S. KOREAN DISSIDENT GROUP'S STATEMENT--The Consultative Council for the Promotion of Democracy issued a statement on 26 February denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist ring's brutality of suppressing opposition forces. Expressing its anger over the fact that Mr Kim Tae-chung has been put under house arrest since his return home from the United States, the statement strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan ring should lift the unreasonable measure of putting him under house arrest. The statement also demanded that a political ban imposed on some 10 figures, including Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, be lifted immediately and that freedom to engage in political activities be guaranteed to democratic figures. The statement denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan for ignoring the people's aspiration for democratization. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Feb 85]

U.S. KOREANS ON DEMOCRACY--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Command of the Veterans' Army in the United States for National Salvation and the Fellowship Society of Officers and Men for Democracy, organizations of overseas Koreans, called in joint name upon the compatriots at home and abroad to turn out to the struggle for democratization of South Korean society and for the country's unification, according to HAEOI HANMINBO, a newspaper of overseas Korean published in the United States. The Organizations expressed solidarity with the anti-"government" and anti-dictatorship struggle of the South Korean students and people of all strata, saying that 1984 was a year in which a foundation was cemented for decisively overthrowing the gangster group of Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader opposed to the people, democracy and unification. Pungently flaying the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, they noted: The danger of nuclear war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula because such treacherous blackguards as Chon Tu-hwan is running riot, backed by outside forces. The organizations called upon the officers and men of the puppet army to wage a joint struggle in unity for liquidating such violent gang of military blackguards as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as early as possible. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

U.S. KOREANS PROMOTE UNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Council for the Promotion of Unification (Tongchok) was formed on February 13 in New York by Korean figures residing in the United States, according to SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans' paper in the United States. Chong Il-ung was elected its president. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

BANKRUPT ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--Kukje Sangsa, a comprador enterprise of South Korea, went bankrupt, causing a big stir in the financial world of Hong Kong, according to a report. This enterprise went under water, without paying back more than a hundred million dollars it had borrowed from the money market in Hong Kong. The bankruptcy of the enterprise shows the miserable position of South Korean comprador capital dependent upon foreign monopoly capital. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 11 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/281

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GALLUP POLLS ON ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jan 85 pp 4-5

[Article: "General Election and the 12th National Assembly Viewed Eligible Voters and National Assemblymen Polled on Their Opinions "]

[Text] What is the nation expecting and foreseeing of the coming general election and the 12th National Assembly which will be constituted through the general election? What are the looks of the general election and the 12th National Assembly which are being looked over by those national assemblymen who launched their parliamentary activities for the past four years? The HANGUK ILBO conducted a three dimensional survey--polling the public and 100 incumbent national assemblymen on their opinions about the 12th general election--together with the Korean Gallup Survey Research Institute in order to provide answers to questions of keen concern. The public opinion polls jointly conducted by this company and the Korean Gallup Survey Research Institute was on 1,325 men and women of 18 years of age or older throughout the country; and it was conducted by means of similar strata proportional probability and random extraction method. The incumbent national assemblymen poll survey was conducted on 50 national assemblymen of the government party and 50 national assemblymen of opposition parties. (Editor's note)

Diagnoses of 100 Members of the 11th National Assembly 50 Government Party National Assemblymen and 50 Opposition Party National Assemblymen Respond to Questionnaire

At this juncture when the 11th National Assembly is coming to a close and the 12th general election is near at hand, our company has inquired of members of the 11th National Assembly about the prospects for the coming general elections to be held after closing the books of the 11th National Assembly as well as for the 12th National Assembly which will be constituted through the general elections.

From 1 to 15 December 1984, 100 National Assemblymen (government party 50; nongovernment parties 50) were polled for unsigned responses; and the survey

effected interesting results regarding the various currently pending political problems.

A comprehensive analysis of responses of the questionnaires divided under 13 heads is as follows:

The prospect for a distribution of seats in the 12th National Assembly:

Responses to the question "What do you foresee in comparison with the 11th National Assembly?": 40 percent, the highest, said that it would be similar to the 11th National Assembly; and 45 percent said that opposition parties' seats would increase. Thus "status quo" and "increase in opposition forces" were distributed into almost half-and-half.

The breakdown of "status quo" was: the government party 38; and opposition parties 11. "Increase in opposition forces" was made up as: the government party 6; and opposition parties 39. This indicates the following contrast: the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] foresaw that the fighting power it had at the time of elections for the 11th National Assembly when it scored an overwhelming victory, would be displayed in the 12th National Assembly, too, in the same way as before; whereas most of the National Assemblymen of opposition parties foresaw that their forces would increase.

It was characteristic that only three National Assemblymen of the government party said in response that the government party seats would increase.

This seems to tell us the fact that there is no room left for the DJP for further increase because it scored an overwhelming victory in the elections for the 11th National Assembly by winning in 90 districts out of a total of 92--losing only in two districts. After all, indications are that both the government party and opposition parties are seeking their own interests respectively in their prospects.

What percentage of the members of the 11th National Assembly will become members of the 12th National Assembly?

Upon this question, the difference in views between the government party and opposition parties will have not much influence. Fifty-two percent (the government party 25; opposition parties 27), the highest, said that over 60 percent of them would be reelected. Thirty-four percent (the government party 21; opposition party 13) said that over 70 percent of them would find their way into the 12th National Assembly. Fourteen percent (the government party 4; opposition parties 10) said that over 50 percent of them would be reelected. In the responses to this question, the government party and opposition parties showed an even distribution. Eighty-six percent or the sum of 52 percent "over-60-percent" and 34 percent "over-70-percent" foresaw that roughly 60 to 70 percent of the members of the 11th National Assembly would find their way again into the national assembly.

The prospect for political development in the 12th National Assembly and for the activation of the national assembly:

It was requested that answers to this question be made in comparison with the 11th National Assembly. Eighty-two percent, of the national assemblymen polled expressed in their responses a view entertaining hope that the 12th National Assembly will be better than the 11th National Assembly. Such an optimistic view was expressed in an almost even distribution between the government party (39) and opposition parties (43).

Fifteen percent (the government party 10; opposition parties 5) of them foresaw that the 12th National Assembly would be similar to the 11th National Assembly; and three percent (the government party 1; opposition parties 2) of them expressed a pessimistic view that the 12th National Assembly would not be on a level with the 11th National Assembly.

It is a noteworthy fact that the views entertained by the government party and opposition parties regarding the national assembly and political development are similar. Regarding political realities of today, the government party, to all appearances, has always held fast to the attitude of "satisfaction with realities" and asserted that they were satisfied with realities. However, this survey has revealed that the government party has had views similar to the opposition parties.

How would the constitutional amendment controversy which came up at the 11th National Assembly evolve in the 12th National Assembly?

Regarding this problem, which will become a major issue at the 12th National Assembly, the government party and opposition parties showed a distinct difference of views.

Answers foreseeing concretization in the constitutional amendment controversy occupied 59 percent, the highest; and its breakdown is as follows: the government party is 11 percent; and opposition parties 48 percent, which is overwhelmingly greater.

The government party's negative reaction to this issue is graphically shown in the fact that among the 32 percent of all the national assemblymen who responded to this question--among those who said in their answers that "it would result in discussion only"--the government party occupies 30 percent of them.

And the fact that all of the seven percent who said that "it would not even be discussed at all" are the government party national assemblymen indicates the fringe of what the government party desires.

Regarding the fact that there is already a preposterous rumor spreading that the 12th National Assembly would not be able to wind up its service of the four year term, what do you national assemblymen who are concerned really think of the rumor?

Forty-nine percent, the highest, said in their answers to this question that "there is no reason whatsoever for the 12th National Assembly to fail to wind

up" its term. However, it is also noteworthy that 32 percent foresaw that "there is a high possibility for the 12th National Assembly to fail to wind up its term."

The optimistic view regarding this comes from the government party (41 percent: there is no reason that it would fail to wind up; two percent: there is a high possibility for its failing in winding up), whereas the pessimistic view comes from opposition parties (30 percent: there is a high possibility; eight percent: there is no reason).

The distribution of views between the government and opposition parties regarding this issue is similar to that regarding the constitutional amendment debates.

What do you national assemblymen foresee regarding the peaceful transfer of power scheduled to take place during the term of the 12th National Assembly?

Answering this question, 73 percent said that "there is no reason why" the peaceful transfer of power "will not be able to take place." And the breakdown of this is as follows: 45 government party national assemblymen and 28 opposition party national assemblymen. Thus the absolute majority reacted by saying that "there is no doubt about it."

Fifteen percent expressed a pessimistic view by saying that "it would be difficult"; and 12 percent said "I do not know."

The pessimistic view comes from opposition party national assemblymen, needless to say. However, two government party national assemblymen also entertained the same view; and three national assemblymen of the government party said "I do not know."

Do you believe that the 12th general election will be a clean and fair one?

Responding to this question, 58 percent said that "it is doubtful that [the election] will be a clean and fair one. The view of "there is no doubt about it" occupied 42 percent. Most of the national assemblymen who said that "it is doubtful" were opposition party men: 49 of them. However, nine national assemblymen of the government party also followed suit. The fact that only one opposition party national assemblyman said that "there is no doubt about it" brings home to one that the distrust entertained by opposition parties has struck root deeply.

What kind of issues will be raised during the 12th general election?

This question was not a multiple choice one; but each pollee was free to say anything but was asked to give only one issue. It was foreseen that political issues would be most greatly highlighted after all.

(Over 10 national assemblymen of opposition parties gave two issues in their answers; and five national assemblymen of the government party did not respond to this question.)

To cite the issues given in answers in the order of frequency in response, the issue of the direct election of president was given by 35 national assemblymen (the government party 8; opposition parties 27); the issue of the peaceful transfer of power by 25 national assemblymen (the government party 16; opposition parties 9); the issue of rural problems by 14 (the government party 2; opposition parties 12); the issue of political development through democratization by 13 (the government party 7; opposition parties 6); various major incidents by 12 (the government party 7; opposition parties 5); and the issue of local self-government system by 9 (the government party 3; opposition parties 6).

Political issues were, for the most part, raised by the opposition parties side; and it is likely that opposition parties' political offensive would become intense in stumpings of the general election.

Which of the following do you think would carry the greatest weight in the coming election: organization, funds, or propaganda?

Answering this question, the government party chose organization after all; and the overwhelming majority of opposition party national assemblymen chose funds.

On the whole, 47 national assemblymen (the government party 40; opposition parties 7) chose organization. Next came funds chosen by 37 percent (the government party 7; opposition parties 30); and 16 percent (the government party 3; opposition parties 13) chose propaganda.

How much campaign fund do you think is needed for the coming election?

Fifty-four percent, the highest, (the government party 29; opposition parties 25) said in their answers that 100 million to 300 million won were needed. Next comes 23 percent (the government party 6; opposition parties 17) who said that less than 100 million won were needed. However, as much as 22 percent (the government party 14; opposition parties 8) said that 300 million to 500 million won were needed.

Almost all of those national assemblymen who said that less than 100 million won were needed figured that they needed 50 million to 100 million won; and only two national assemblymen (opposition parties) said that less than 50 million won were needed.

The national assemblymen pollees generally foresaw that the campaign fund of 100 million won level was needed. The government party side rather than opposition parties side said that a great amount of money was needed.

This gives an impression that the amount of 500 million or 700 million won about which the political circles have often been bandying is more or less exaggerated in light of results of this survey.

Do you think that the 11th National Assembly has fulfilled its duties?

The answers of the government party and opposition parties were contrary to each other.

None of the pollees who said "satisfactory" was an opposition party national assemblyman; and all of them, 14, were national assemblymen of the government party.

On the contrary, only two national assemblymen of the government party said "unsatisfactory;" and 31 national assemblymen of opposition parties said so. Thus the degree of dissatisfaction of opposition parties is far higher than that of the government party.

As for the answer "normal," 51 percent said so: the government party 34; opposition parties 17.

If one counts the "normal" as an affirmative category, 65 percent--the sum of this and the 14 percent who said "satisfactory"--evaluated it affirmatively.

What do you think was the success most worthy to be cited of the 11th National Assembly?

In answer to this question, both the government party and opposition parties cited the enactment of the local self-government system as the greatest success.

In response to this question, 44 percent (opposition parties 30; the government party 14) cited the local self-government system. And 11 percent (the government party 6; opposition parties 5) cited the abolition of the curfew system.

In particular, 24 national assemblymen of the Democratic Justice Party cited the dialogue politics as the greatest success. Other successes cited are as follows: the unanimous passage of the 1983 budget bill in the national assembly (5); granting the right to deliberate the budget to standing committees (4).

However, on the side of opposition parties, 14 national assemblymen cited as a success the so-called reformative legislation amendments of law, including an amendment to the National Assembly Law. And others cited are as follows: the establishment of "the students day" (3); and an amendment to the local taxation system, including the reduction of farmland taxes (3).

On the occasion of leaving the 11th National Assembly, about what do you feel most regrettable?

In answering this question, too, the government party and opposition parties were contrary to each other.

What the government party and opposition parties commonly cited was the fact that the right to investigate government administration was not put in action: 30 percent (opposition parties 25; government party 5) cited it.

Among the national assemblymen of the Democratic Justice Party, 10 percent, the highest, cited "the inefficiency of the national assembly caused by opposition parties' party strategies which remained unchanged and by arguments

launched for the sake of formality." As for opposition parties, seven percent of the pollees cited "the government party's self-righteous attitude." Thus the government party and opposition parties expressed dissatisfaction at each other.

Furthermore, among the government party national assemblymen, seven of them cited the insufficiency shown in the function of criticizing the administration and in policies and political power. The fact that the assembly clung on to major incidents too much was also cited (3).

And some of the national assemblymen of the Democratic Justice Party cited "the insufficiency shown in implementing democracy within the party" and "the failure in constraining politics in opposition party circles."

On the side of opposition parties, the following were cited further: that votes of nonconfidence in ministers were voted down (5); the failure in settling student troubles (3); stagnation of legislation activities among national assemblymen (3); and an amendment to the fundamental law of the press (3). Also cited as regrettable was the fact that the assembly failed to establish the lunar calendar new year as a holiday in the 11th National Assembly.

Images of Members of the 12th National Assembly

With the 12th general election near at hand, this company and the Korean Gallup Survey Research Institute jointly conducted "a public opinion poll of the nation regarding the 12th general election." The diagnosis was made concentratively on the image of the 12th National Assembly hoped for by the nation and the political consciousness of the nation about a clean and fair election.

Above all, the survey was designed to find what the nation was looking forward to the 12th National Assembly and those new assemblymen who would steer the 12th National Assembly.

In other words, the content of the questionnaire was: "tell us what, if any, you are hoping for those national assemblymen to be elected in the 12th general election."

Furthermore, the questionnaire was designed partly to find a more concrete approach to the general preference which was shown in the answer "the personality of the candidate" that occupied the highest percentage in the last public opinion poll in terms of voters standard of selection of candidates.

As a result, answers came in the following order: government for the people 14.1 percent; local development 10.4 percent; reflecting public opinion 10.3 percent; government for rural areas 8.6 percent; government for peasants 6.6 percent; democratization 6.2 percent.

Next came the following answers: price stabilization 5.6 percent; economic stabilization 5.0 percent; political stabilization 3.8 percent; being incorruptible 3.8 percent; being a man of deeds and words 3.3 percent;

fulfillment of responsibility 3.1 percent; elimination of traffic snarl 1.9 percent; and improving wages for workers 1.0 percent.

Further came the following answers: problems of education 1.0 percent; stabilization of society 0.9 percent; clean and fair election 0.9 percent; strengthening national security 0.9 percent; autonomization of schools 0.9 percent; a man of integrity 0.8 percent; resolving housing problems 0.6 percent; and others 5.6 percent.

In particular, one can categorize these answers into the following two major concepts which turned out to be very strong: "the forward development in politics" (30.6 percent), including the government for the people, reflecting public opinion, and democratization; and hoping for "concrete policies" (29.7 percent), including the government for rural areas, government for peasants, price stabilization, economic stabilization, elimination of traffic snarl, improving wages for workers, and problems of education.

This indicates that the fulfillment of political functions by our national assembly and national assemblymen is falling far short of the nation's expectations, and therefore that the parliamentary politics is still failing to conform to the concerns of the nation.

And the fact that the nation is hoping for participation in the benefits of the government policies may mean that the people are feeling that much sense of alienation from the government policies.

Thus the conclusion is that the direction of implementing sovereignty in the coming 12th general election has become clearer, and that the 12th National Assembly must give priority to fulfilling the nation's hopes for the forward advancement of politics and for concrete policies.

The Key to Clean and Fair Elections

A clean and fair election is a categorical demand of the whole nation. The government has made it a principle that the government authorities should keep the most strict neutrality they have ever practiced. Then, is the cleanliness and fairness going to be practiced in the 12th general election?

Answers to the question "What do you think is the most important thing to do in order to achieve cleanliness and fairness in the coming election?" were as follows: prohibition of making or receiving gifts of money and other valuables 26.8 percent; enhancement of consciousness of the nation 8.8 percent; active participation of the people 7.5 percent; and nonintervention of government authorities 3.7 percent. And answers that came next were as follows: competent candidates (3.3 percent); the righteous stand of candidates (3.3 percent); democratization of politics (2.3 percent); cleanhanded candidates (1.4 percent); constitutional amendment or revision of election laws (1.4 percent); restriction of electioneering (1.2 percent); guaranteeing freedom of speech (0.5 percent); and others (4.1 percent).

As shown in the result of the survey, the people pointed out the influence of power of money as the first factor that may defile cleanliness and fairness in the 12th general election.

This factor was pointed out preferentially by all classes or strata, although there were some differences in percentages of answers classified by sex, age, district, level of education, and occupation.

Answers that came next in the survey result were: [regarding] the posture of the voters (16.3 percent), including the enhancement of consciousness of the nation and active participation; and [regarding] the posture of candidates (8.0 percent), including competent candidates, righteous posture, and clean-handed candidates.

In a nutshell, the answer to this question is that the basic secret of a clean and fair election is in the candidate's spirit of obeying laws and the voter's awareness of topics.

It may safely be said that such a reaction of the nation is certainly encouraging to the government that made it a principle that the government authorities should keep strict neutrality. On the other hand, the survey result shows that the awareness of the nation regarding the cleanliness and fairness of an election has extended even to a corrupt election from the classic concept of the action of traditional administrative power.

Accordingly, such a result indicates that the government side should transform itself from the negative posture of insisting on its own will to the positive posture of developing the candidate's spirit of obeying laws and the voter's awareness of topics.

Candidates' Election Campaign Expenses

Of late, such a phrase as 7 tang 5 rak or 5 tang 3 rak are growing in popularity. Such a talk means that in order to be elected national assemblymen, a candidate must spend somewhere around 700 million won in a city and 500 million won in a rural area.

In order to find out how the people feel about it, the survey asked: "How much money do you think a candidate must spend in order to win election?"

Answers came as follows: less than 50 million won 17.5 percent; more than 50 million won but less than 100 million won 15.0 percent; more than 100 million won but less than 300 million won 8.9 percent; more than 300 million won but less than 1 trillion won 3.5 percent; more than 1 trillion won 0.4 percent; do not know or no answer 54.6 percent.

In fact, calculating a standard amount of campaign expenses is an elusive task to the extent that more than a half of the respondents failed to respond to this question.

However, when calculated on the basis of answers given primarily, the average campaign expenses per candidate, as foreseen by pollees, reach somewhere the

amount of 180 million won: less than 100 million won 32.5 percent; more than 100 million won but less than 300 million won 8.9 percent; and more than 300 million won 3.9 percent.

Evaluation of the 11th National Assembly

In order to get a comprehensive evaluation of the parliamentary government during the past four years, the survey posed a question "how well do you think the 11th National Assembly, compared with national assemblies in the past, fulfilled its function?" and asked pollees to evaluate in the following way: zero points in the case when it failed to fulfill its function entirely; five points in case it fulfilled its function normally; and 10 points in case it fulfilled its function very well.

Answers came out as follows: zero point 3.4 percent; one point 0.7 percent; two points 2.4 percent; three points 6.8 percent; four points 6.8 percent; five points 34.7 percent; six points 9.4 percent; seven points 11.7 percent; eight points 9.5 percent; 10 points 2.4 percent; and no answer 10.0 percent. And a general view of them is as follows: negative evaluation of four points or less 20.1 percent; normal evaluation of five points 34.7 percent; affirmative evaluation of six points or over 34.8 percent; and the average evaluation was 5.38 points on the basis of 10 points. This indicates that the nation's evaluation of the political function of the 11th National Assembly turned out not to be negative but not to be affirmative either; it was very much at a low ebb. And, in general, "the people of the high standard" were more stingy than "the people of the low standard" in their evaluation. This indicates that the 11th National Assembly cannot be evaluated above normal, no matter how leniently one may evaluate it.

Evaluation of the Government Party and Opposition Parties

The evaluation came out as follows: on the basis of 10 points, the government party got 5.33 points and opposition parties 4.57 points.

First, answers to the question "how well do you think the government party carried out the function as a government party?" came out as follows: zero points 2.5 percent; one point 1.1 percent; two points 3.6 percent; three points 7.2 percent; four points 6.3 percent; five points 30.4 percent; six points 10.2 percent; seven points 9.5 percent; eight points 8.1 percent; nine points 2.6 percent; 10 points 2.6 percent; and no answer 15.8 percent.

And a general view of answers was as follows: negative evaluation of four points or less 20.7 percent; normal one of five points 30.4 percent; affirmative evaluation of six points or more 33.7 percent; and the average evaluation 5.33 points on the basis of 10 points.

5.33 points are to be regarded as a surprisingly low evaluation of its achievement for the government party which once acknowledged itself to be a party taking leadership in effecting reforms and a party that had attained superiority over others.

However, such an evaluation of a normal grade may be of significance as such for the government party, when compared to that government party which was regarded as something like a lady attendant to the administration under the Yusin establishment.

On the other hand, answers to the question "how well do you think opposition parties carried out their function as opposition parties?" turned out to be as follows: zero point 4.3 percent; one point 2.3 percent; two points 5.6 percent; three points 11.1 percent; four points 9.7 percent; five points 30.7 percent; six points 5.9 percent; seven points 7.1 percent; eight points 4.3 percent; nine points 1.4 percent; 10 points 1.0 percent; and no answer 16.7 percent.

A general view of these answers is as follows: negative evaluation of four points or less 33.5 percent; normal one of five points 30.7 percent; affirmative evaluation of more than six points 19.7 percent; and the average evaluation 4.57 points on the basis of 10 points.

It is noteworthy that the rating for opposition parties (4.57 points) not only fell behind that for the government party (5.33 points) but also turned out to be below normal.

Furthermore, on the basis of the normal rating of five points, "the distance of negative nature" (0.43) for opposition parties is greater than "the distance of affirmative nature" (0.33) for the government party. It may safely be said that the rating for opposition parties was rigorous.

This must be regarded as a reaction to the failure of opposition parties in fulfilling their function as a critic force--as they should--during the past four years.

The evaluation classified by region and arranged in order is as follows: Kangwon (5.43 points); Ch'ungch'ong (5.18 points); Kyonggi (4.75 points); Kyongsang (4.54 points) Cholla-do (4.37 points); and Seoul (4.28 points). And among the pollees, the higher the educational level and the higher the standard of living, the lower the rating was.

To What Extent Party Politics Has Taken Root

How has the nation reacted to the three party system during the past four years following the introduction of the multi-party system? Answers to the question: "Would you rather think that the party politics in our country has taken root? or Would you rather think that it has not taken root yet?" came out as follows: would rather think that it has taken root 25.5 percent; it has not taken root yet 36.2 percent; do not know that to say 17.0 percent; do not know 21.3 percent.

As a whole, there is a marked tendency to think that the multi-party system has not taken root yet.

This can be regarded either as a negative evaluation of the multi-party system or as a strong preference for the two party system.

Competence and Cleanhandedness of National Assemblymen

Answers to the question "Reviewing activities in the national assembly during the past four years, among the incumbent national assemblymen, compared with national assemblymen in the past, do you think there are more competent national assemblymen or less of them?" turned out to be: more of them 32.6 percent; less of them 22.3 percent; and almost the same 45.1 percent.

Such an affirmative evaluation as this makes a contrast with the above-cited skeptical evaluation of the fulfillment of functions of the national assembly. This is to be read as an encouraging sign in view of the indication that our national assemblymen are equipped with "the competence of leadership."

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S.KOREA/POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED COMMENT ON LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

DJP Notifies Dissidents

SK060001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to strengthen its role as the main force leading national politics on the basis of maintaining the current political order and stability after the total removal of a political ban expected to come today.

The party is also seeking ways of helping its projected dialogues with opposition parties contribute substantially to the political development of the nation.

However, it will keep a lookout for the "possibility that the ban lifting may give rise to political and social confusion," a ranking party official said yesterday.

The DJP, which recommended Monday President Chon Tu-hwan scrap the political blacklist, is carefully examining possible impacts of the ban lifting for political figures such as Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, according to him,

The DJP will also seek to work out mutually-acceptable terms on pending political issues and the five-point demand of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party through dialogues which are expected to start around this weekend at the earliest, he said.

The official, who declined to be identified, said, "In an intensive bid to make the project conversations fruitful, the DJP sent Monday its senior officers to the houses of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to notify them of the ban lifting."

The two were identified later as Yi Sang-chae, deputy secretary general, and Hyon Hong-chu, director of the policy coordination office.

Their separate visits to two opposition leaders before the official working-level talks between the rival parties may become a clue to realizing "unofficial talks between the highest ranking official and the two Kims," he viewed.

As to pending political issues, Rep Chang Sung-man, chief policy maker, said, "We are determined to rewrite the Basic Press Law and labor-related laws, if they are found to contain provisions running counter to the opinion of the people."

DKP Party Presidency

SK060001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] As the final removal of the political ban still imposed on 14 old-time politicians is expected today, senior officials of the opposition Democratic Korea Party have taken cautious steps in their challenge for the party presidency.

Their restraint is chiefly attributed to the political reinstatement of two opposition kingpins, Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the disbanded New Democratic Party against Pak Chong-hui, and Kim Yong-sam, former president of the NDP.

The two Kims are expected to play large roles in reorganizing opposition forces, the DKP, and the New Korea Democratic Party which emerged as the main opposition party in the February 12 parliamentary elections.

The reason is that the two opposition parties were created by former lawmakers and members of the NDP.

Even though the two Kims combined their efforts to organize the new party behind the scenes, their continued cooperation after the political reinstatement is generally doubted.

As they had their loyal supporters both in the DKP and the NKDP, there is a possibility that they may split in the long run.

Such a possibility is forcing ranking officials of the moderate opposition party to restrain themselves from competing for the party presidency vacated by Rep Yu Chi-song who resigned assuming responsibility for the election setback.

Three of the contenders for the DKP presidency met yesterday to discuss changes in the political situation following the ban lifting.

They were Sin Sang-u, who recently gave up his vice presidency, vice National Assembly Speaker Ko Chae-chong and Hwang Nak-chu. Sin failed to retain his parliamentary seat in Pusan in the polls.

During the meeting, they agreed to focus their attention on the union of the opposition forces rather than on the national convention of the party scheduled for March 29-30, while closely watching activities of the two Kims.

Meanwhile, Cho Yun-hyong, who directed election campaigns of the DKP, reasoned that the convention would be held as scheduled even though a political "commotion" after the reinstatement of the two Kims would affect the party.

He said, "The merger of the opposition force should be discussed after the national convention of the party, no matter who will take over the party presidency."

Secretary general Yu Han-yol argued that the union of the DKP and the NDKP should be dealt with in earnest after the two parties renovate their organizations.

Ban Lifting Result of Election

SK070015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] By all accounts, the removal of political ostracism for two leading opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam was "inevitable" in consideration of the outcome of the February 12 general elections.

Although they were in the grip of the political ban, both Kims have actually played the role of "godfathers" of the newly-born hawkish New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) and exercised a high degree of political influence upon the opposition forces.

The two Kims were frequently cited as the "true" opposition leaders by NDP candidates in the stumping rallies to garner popular support and other opposition leaders also frequently mentioned their names.

There was no way to restrict these political voices, which fanned up the "wind of new opposition," during the campaign period. The political restraint was no longer in effect as far as the influence of the two Kims was concerned.

Out of this concept, the latest lifting can be interpreted as showing the bold intention of the incumbent government to steer politics on a course conforming with "reality" in a drastic departure from the posture the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have held for the past four years.

In fact, both the government and the DJP have been very cautious in determining the timing and scope of lifting the restrictions on old-time politicians, taking every possible consequence into consideration.

The previous round of the political ban removal was set shortly before the elections in an obvious bid to help the ruling camp maintain an advantage but it rather resulted in offering a "political premium" to the opposition force.

The early lifting of the political ban seems to have stemmed from the intention of the ruling party to guide the 12th-term National Assembly more smoothly from the outset by eliminating the biggest subject of controversy, political observers said.

The release of the so-called three Kims, who competed for presidency during the power vacuum created after assassination of President Pak Chong-hui, will exert crucial influence upon the current political structure in the day ahead.

In particular, the opposition forces, notably the main opposition NDP made up of supporters of the two Kims, are in for a sweeping overhaul.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam have strong followings in rival factions within the rambunctious NDP, which surged to become the top opposition force in the February 12 elections. There is as yet no convincing sign as to whether the two Kims may come to the foreground of leadership or remain as the wire-pullers they have been up to date.

A joint message issued by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on the anniversary of the March 1 Independence Movement, vowed their "continued cooperation" for democratization of the country.

With the removal of the political blacklist, moves are briskly under way among the opposition political parties including the main NDP for realignment of their hierarchy.

The main NDP plans to hold their national convention around the end of this month to replace the temporary leadership presently comprising a president and five vice presidents.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP), which suffered a stunning setback in the February 12 elections, also plans to hold its national convention toward the end of this month.

A move for merger of the two opposition parties, which have the same roots of the old New Democratic Party, may possibly take shape after the two conventions.

The minor opposition Korea National Party is moving to absorb all members of the "Society for National Revival" composed of the supporters of former DRP head Kim Chong-pil.

With the total removal of the political ostracism, demands for the revision of the Constitution to allow direct election of the president and a probe into the Kwangju incident may emerge as major political issues calling for heated inter-party debate, observers said.

Japanese KYODO Comment

OW051157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Mar (KYODO)--The South Korean Government will announce the end of a 1980 ban on political activities for 14 prominent opposition leaders and former government officials Wednesday, government sources said Tuesday.

The action will restore political freedom for dissident Kim Yong-sam, former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil and former Intelligence Agency Chief Lee Hu-nak.

But Kim Tae-chung will still be banned from conducting political activities because of the suspension of the former presidential candidate's prison term since late 1982 when he was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment.

The sources said, however, Kim Tae-chung will be set free from the house arrest imposed since his return from the United States early last month.

The political ban was imposed on more than 800 politicians and government officials in November 1980 in a massive purge by the administration of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Most of those affected have already had their political freedom restored, leaving the group of 14 the only people still under restriction.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) urged President Chon Monday to end the restrictions.

The action followed a spectacular performance by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in the February 12 National Assembly elections.

President Chon's ruling party suffered a decline in popular support in the first parliamentary elections in four years.

Kim Tae-chungs's Civil Rights

SK052355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil rights has apparently become a major concern in the political world as a political ban still imposed on him and 13 others is expected to be lifted today. Kim is now under a stay of execution of his 20-year prison term, commuted from an original death sentence on sedition charges. Sources at the ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday that Kim's current legal status would be maintained for the time being despite the ban lifting.

A ranking official said, "I understand that Kim's legal status is the same as a prisoner. Therefore, it will be a violation of the law for him to engage 'practical' political activities." He pointed out that Kim should be given amnesty and his civil rights should be restored to resume full-fledged

political activity. The Political Parties law requires restoration of civil rights in order for one to become a member of a political party.

Political Ban Lifted 6 Mar

SK060105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has freed two of the nation's most prominent dissidents, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, as well as former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil and 11 other former politicians from a 1980 ban on political activities, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced here Wednesday.

The announcement on the ban lift for the final 14 outcasts came out two days after the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) had strongly indicated that the move was imminent.

The 11 others removed from the blacklist are former KCIA (Korean Central Intelligence Agency) director Yi Hu-nak, Kim Chang-kun, O Chi-song and Song Nak-kyun, all former lawmakers of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party of the late President Pak Chong-hui; former deputy director of the KCIA and lawmaker Yi Chol-hui; Kim Sang-hyon, Hong Yong-ki and Kim Myong-yun, all former lawmakers of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP); Yun Hyok-pyo, an ex-NDP member; former legislator Kim Yun-sik; and Kim Tok-yong, once chief secretary to Kim Yong-sam.

Minister's Notification

SK052347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of State for Political Affairs Chong Chae-chol visited the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party yesterday for prior notification of the lifting of the political ban today.

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S KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF NEW KOREA DEMOCRATIC PARTY HELD

Committees Established

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Promoters' Convention of the New Korea Democratic Party:
Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Mr Yi Min-u"]

[Text] The inaugural convention of promoters of the New Korea Democratic Party (tentatively called) [NKDP] was held at the auditorium of the headquarters of the Hungsadan in Seoul in the morning of 20 December with over 120 promoters of former and incumbent National Assemblymen attending. (See p 2 for promoters roster.)

At the convention, Mr Yi Min-u (70; former deputy chairman of the National Assembly) was elected chairman of the inaugural preparatory committee; and five vice chairmen--Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha (both affiliated in the Association for Promotion of Democracy), Yi Ki-t'aek, Kim Su-han, and Pak Yong-man (these three not affiliated in the democracy promotion alliance force)--were elected.

The convention adopted the regulations governing inaugural preparation: under the chairmen group, five subcommittees--general affairs, organization, policy, finance and propaganda--, plus the screening committee for responsible officials for organization of local party branches and the spokesman shall be instituted. And when necessity arises, a special committee may be established. For each subcommittee, the chairman group shall appoint one chairman, two vice chairmen and a number of members. In its declaration of the tenor of inauguration, the NKDP (called so tentatively) pointed out that "the time has now come for us to overcome the critical situation of the politics in absentia for survival of the nation." Then it declared "that is an appointed task assigned to the masses of us peasants, that the task is a supreme order for the masses of peasants who are crying loudly for revival of democracy and decent human life and resolutely that the task is the nation's resistance against anti-democratic forces."

The declaration contended that "we should not allow under any justification or in any form the vicious cycle of politics supported by violence in order

to keep up the cause of the nation's grand centennial plan." Then it pointed out that "building a free democratic truthful society is the only way of overcoming the national crisis and reviving the nation's creative power and vitality and that it is a task for all opposition democratic personages to join strength and unite like an iron wall in conformity with the desire of the nation."

The convention then adopted a message addressed to the nation and the following five resolutions: the full-scale lifting [of the political ban] and immediate abolition of the political activity control law; guaranteeing clean and fair elections and the postponement of the election date; driving out violence; reforming the system for the peaceful transfer of power; and promising a great victory in the general election.

Charter Membership List

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Dec 84 p 2

[List: "Promoters Roster of the NKDP"]

[Text] Yi Min-u, Ch'oe Hyong-u, No Sung-hwan, Kwon O-t'ae, Kim Chae-kwang, Kim Ok-son, Kim Hyon-su, Pak Ch'an-chong, Son Chu-hang, Yu Che-yon, Yi Ch'ol-sung, Chong Chin-hwa, Cho Hong-rae, Hwang Han-su, Kang Sam-chae, Pak Chong-ryul, Kim Tong-yong, Yi Ki-t'aek, Kim Kil-chun, Kim Su, Kim Ch'an-u, Kim Hyong-kwang, Pak Han-sang, Sin Sun-pom, Yi Sang-ton, Yi Ch'ung-hwan, Chong Hae-yong, Ch'oe Su-hwan, Hong Sa-tok, Kwon Ki-sul, Kim Nok-yong, Sin To-hwan, Kim Su-han, Kim Sang-chin, Kim Chong-su, Kim Han-su, Mun Pu-sik, So Sok-chae, Om Yong-tal, Yu U-t'ae, Yi T'aek-ton, Cho Kyu-won, Ho Kyong-man, Han Kon-su, Kwon No-kap, Cho Yon-ha, Song Won-yong, Pak Yong-man, Kim Sang-hum, Kim Chong-tu, Kim Hyon-kyu, Pak Kwan-yong, Son Chong-hyok, Yu Kap-chong, Yi Chong-pin, Yi T'aek-hui, Cho Sun-hyong, Hwang Myong-su, Kim Sun-kyu, Kwon Hyok-ch'ung, Kim Ki-su, Kim Pong-cho, Kim Ch'ol-pae, Kim Hong-p'il, Pak Sil, Pak Chin-p'ung, Sin Ki-ha, An Tong-son, Yi Kil-pom, Yi Yun-su, Chang Won-chun, Ch Il-ung, Han Sok-pong, Kim Chong-sun, Kim Chong-il, Yi Ch'ol-hui, Kim Pyong-su, Kim Yong-ki, Kim T'ae-ryong, Myong Hwa-sop, Pak Hui-pu, Song Chong-sop, Sin Pyong-ryol, O Sung-yop, Yi Chae-ok, Yi Hyop, Chong Tong-hun, Ch'oe Kuk, Han Yong-ae, Pak Chong-t'ae, O Kyong-sop, Kim Tok-su, Kim Chae-yun, Kim Hyong-kyong, Mun Chong-su, Pon Hyong-sik, Song Ch'on-yong, Sin Min-son, Yu Song-hwan, Yi Sang-ok, Im Ca'a-mun, Chong Song-chin, Ch'oe In-yong, Ham Ki-hwan, Song Ki-t'ae, An Chong-sun, Kim Tong-kyu, Kim Chong-sin, Kim Hyong-chung, Pak Tuk-sun, Paek Yong-ki, Sin Kyong-sol, Song Hyo-ik, Yun Ch'ol-ha, Yi Yong-ku, Chang Ki-on, Cho-Kyu-pom, Ch'oe Hun, Hong Sun-won, Yi Won-pyong, O Sok-po.

Priority Task Is To Win In General Election

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Winning in the General Election Is the First Priority Task":
Mr Yi Min-u, Chairman of the Inauguration Preparatory Committee of the NKDP]

[Text] "I do not think that those former politicians whose political activities were involuntarily banned for 4 years and the ban on whom has now been lifted will conduct themselves contrary to the nation's expectations. Needless to say, many difficulties will arise from now on; but they will be overcome through patience and persuasion." Mr Yi Min-u (70; former deputy chairman of the National Assembly; former New Democratic Party National Assemblyman: elected five times), who was elected chairman of the inauguration preparation committee of the NKDP (so called tentatively), emphatically noted that "those political parties within the sphere of the establishment are the parties created through sectionalism designed to support the cause of the independent running of the government party, and that the NKDP, which is being promoted by opposition personages, will become the very true opposition party conforming to the nation's expectations."

--What is the immediate task of [your] new party?

"There may be various kinds of new tasks; but the most urgent one is to win in the general election. There are various restrictions, including the shortage of time, but we will make preparations for election in a shortest period of time."

--How many National Assemblymen do you expect to be elected from the new party in the coming election?

"It is hard to give figures for that. But, in view of the facts that the nation has an eager desire for democracy and that 16 incumbent National Assemblymen joined our party even before inauguration, I foresee that a considerable number of National Assemblymen will be elected from our party."

--What do you think about the problem of forming an affiliation between the new party and the Democratic Korea Party?

"It is imperative for those comrades who worked hard in the same party for democratization in the past to unite in one sooner or later. I think that only when the two party system of conservatives is firmly established and developed, can the nation's desire for the peaceful transfer of power be met."

--What do you think of the joining of former government party sphere personages in the new party?

"Even if one was a member of the government party in the past, the matter that should be considered is what kind of activities he or she launched to restore democracy. If he or she is equipped with sufficient ability and resources for the democratic struggle and reflects himself or herself on his or her past, he or she will not be excluded."

--Are you going to send candidates recommended by your party to all of the 92 constituencies?

"If possible, I want to send candidates to many regions. I have not given deep consideration to my own running in the election yet."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YONHAP CARRIES RETROSPECTIVE ON CHON PRESIDENCY

SK010845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (OANA-YONHAP)--March 3 marks the fourth anniversary of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's inauguration for a seven-year, single term of office, after which he has promised to realize the first peaceful change of government in the nation's modern political history.

Based on the diagnosis that all the ills in the nation's political past have resulted from prologed one-man rules, Chon's prescription for government has nailed down a single presidential term in the new Constitution, paving the way for the peaceful power transfer.

Chon, who has repeatedly emphasized the importance of a peaceful change of the government as basic to the nation's democratization, renewed his determination in his New Year policy statement: "Being the first person subjected to the provision of the new Constitution stipulating that no one shall serve more than a single term of office, I feel that it will be an honor for me to fulfill such a momentous task."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headed by Chon has seemed to back this determination in recent general elections with its promise that it will nominate a new presidential candidate in the 1987 national convention.

Opposition parties meanwhile, diverge sharply from the DJP in their transfer formulas, demanding a constitutional amendment for direct election of the president and the transfer of power between parties rather than between individuals.

Chon has opened a new era in the nation's diplomatic history since his rise to power.

Backed by an enhanced national strength through political and social stability as well as economic growth, Chon widened the range of the nation's diplomatic activities to ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) nations and African and Oceanic countries, not to speak of such close friendly countries as the United States and Japan.

At the forefront of the nation's diplomacy, the president also has promoted "Nordpolitik" carefully in search of improved relations with the Soviet Union and China over the long-run.

Chon's summit diplomacy contrasts in many ways with that of his predecessors.

The diplomacy of the first two republics had been confined to that with the United States. Moreover, meetings between the head of the two nations were a virtual "begging diplomacy" from the Korean side, which sought U.S. aid for the nation's reconstruction following the 1950-53 Korean war.

In the third republic of the late President Pak Chung-hui, the nation sought improved relations with the non-aligned nations, while maintaining its ties with the United States as the backbone of its diplomacy.

But the domestic conflicts that resulted from Pak's prolonged one-man rule, especially following the 1972 Yusin reforms designed to guarantee endless power for Pak, drove the nation into "uncomfortable relations" even with the United States, Japan and West European nations. No foreign tours by the nation's head of state took place for the next 10 years.

Perhaps Chon's most outstanding diplomatic achievements was the recovery of friendly ties with the United States accomplished by an exchange of summit visits.

Shortly after he took power, the President visited the United States (February 1981) to clear the way for restoration of traditional cooperative ties and to consolidate the foundation for the security of Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula through reconfirmation of a continued U.S. military presence on the peninsula.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Korea in November of 1983, a time of high tension following the Soviet destruction of Korean Airlines flight 007 and the North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, reconfirmed the security alliance between the two nations.

The two presidents reaffirmed the continuing strong commitment of the United States to the security of South Korea, which Reagan described as "pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in turn, vital to the security of the United States."

They also consolidated substantial cooperative relations between the two countries for peace and common prosperity through expanded cooperation and exchanges in economic, technical and cultural fields.

Chon's second visit to the United States, scheduled for this April, is expected to help the partnership of the two countries mature, laying the foundation for common prosperity and stability into the 21st century.

Korean-Japanese relations have also been drastically improved by an exchange of summit visit. Following Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip

to Seoul, the first by an incumbent Japanese prime minister, in January of 1983, Chon became the first Korean head of state to make an official visit to Japan, in September of 1984, to open a new era in bilateral relations.

During his historic visit, Chon received a formal apology from Japanese Emperor Hirohito for Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule over Korea.

Chon expanded the nation's diplomatic foundation for improved relations with the Third World through tours of ASEAN and African nations, during which he proposed regional cooperation among the ASEAN countries and South-South cooperation with developing African nations.

In particular, Chon's open-door policy brought about enhanced personnel exchange and trade with communist bloc nations, overcoming many differences in ideology and social system.

In particular, sports exchanges were realized last year with China, which is exercising a growing influence in the region, and non-political exchanges with other communist nations should further expand.

CSO: 4100/265

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW KOREA DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERSHIP COMPROMISE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 85 p 3

[Commentary by Kim Yuk: "Two-faction Compromise Structure Preventing One-Sided Initiatives"]

[Text] The issue of the leadership structure of the New Korea Democratic Party, which had been pestered by signs of a convention battle over the opposing interests of each faction, has been resolved by a compromise between the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) forces and the non-CPD forces. The CPD forces, which advocate "unity," and the non-CPD forces, which insist on "collectivity," have each retreated one step and adopted a compromise agreement combining unity with collectivity.

In the party constitution, it is stipulated that "The president will represent the party and for all party business he will 'concur' with the vice-presidents and formulate the consensus," combining the form of a one-president system with the substance of a collective leadership system.

It is unknown what kind of power relationship will come out of this apparatus in the course of handling practical party matters but it can be seen that above all else both sides have checked each other from running off on their own or seizing the initiative.

Until such a conclusion is reached, the confrontational stance shown by each faction causes us to expect generally a motley appearance for the new party and a bumpy road of party in-fighting ahead.

The CPD forces and the non-CPD forces came prepared for a power struggle, believing from the first that whether the leadership system would be one of "unity" or of "collectivity" would be an extremely important critical point.

It was the Sangdo-tong group, within the CPD forces, which held on extremely tenaciously to "unity." The Sangdo-tong group, preparing for the future when the leader from Tonggyo-tong returns to Korea and a full-scale struggle for leadership breaks out, calculates that when the situation is advantageous it can seize the initiative through "unity."

In this regard the interests of the non-CPD coalition forces and the Tonggyo-tong group are the same; neither can tolerate leadership being turned over to Sangdo-tong. Tonggyo-tong and the non-CPD forces reason that if they join together they can easily squelch Sangdo-tong's "unity" tactic.

For that reason they simply transformed the Preparatory Executive Council for the Formation of the Party, in which there was a balance of power among the various factions, into the leadership body and proposed a test of strength at the party convention after the general election, a position in which Sangdo-tong, if it insisted to the end on "unity" could not decline even a showdown by ballot.

However, in so far as both sides had parallel positions, Sangdo-tong accepted the selection of Yi Min-u, the chairman of the Preparatory Executive Council for the Formation of the Party, to run in Seoul's Chong-ro Chung-ku.

Both sides agreed that they should put forward a strong candidate for Chong-ro Chung-ku in order to frighten the Democratic Korea Party but both were reluctant to name a candidate. Sangdo-tong proposed Cho Sun-hyong, the younger brother of Cho Yun-hyong, the head of the Democratic Korea Party's election strategy headquarters, but Cho declined.

Tonggyo-tong negotiated with Kim Hong-il, Kim Tae-chung's oldest son, but when nothing came of that they contacted pure opposition figures such as Rev. Kim Kwan-sok and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan. Later Tonggyo-tong even said to Yi Chol-sung "If you want to lead the party, relinquish Chonju to a less senior man and run in Chong-ro."

Also Sangdo-tong was persuaded to say "If you want to have Yi Min-u lead the party, send him to Chong-ro."

With neither side able to put forward a candidate and nothing being done other than wasting time, Sangdo-tong made a decision.

As soon as Sangdo-tong took a chance and proposed Chairman Yi for Chong-ro, Tonggyo-tong could not but go along with "unity" and from that point on the strength of the "collectivity" position grew weaker.

Instead, the anti-CPD forces and Tonggyo-tong seasoned "unity" with the substance of "collectivity," making the president concur with the executive board, and won the fundamental principle of a 50-50 equal sharing of all party posts.

Whether in this process the president "concurs" with the executive council or "confers" with them also became an issue. Furthermore, there was squabbling over whether the title of the president should be "president" or "supreme representative committeeman," but Tonggyo-tong successfully mediated the dispute by suggesting "If this post is to be given to the person who will be fighting on dangerous turf (Yi Min-u), let him wear the red skirt (be called president)."

Anyhow, putting aside the question of the leadership structure, Sangdo-tong did what it was obligated to do and won the post of president, which had been its goal from the very first, and the anti-CPD forces and Tonggyo-tong won the substance of an actual collective system and the principle of a factional distribution of party posts so that they can prepare for the final, full-scale battle for control of the party they will face after the election.

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CSO: 4107/087

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER COMMENT ON YI MIN-U'S REMARKS

Call to Avoid Partisan Showdown

SK090104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reforms With Stability"]

[Text] A controversial political issue is centered around the remarks by the leader of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the prompt repercussion for it from the ruling Democratic Justice Party which denounced the opposition call to suspend the incumbent Constitutional rule.

In an interview with a Japanese daily, President Yi Min-u of the main opposition party was reported to have said that President Chon Tu-ywan should present his plan for democratization by August 15 next year and step down from the presidency immediately thereafter.

As to this, the ruling political quarters immediately refuted such remarks as intended to basically destroy the Constitutional order.

We are not in a position to say too much about any such partisan call, either by the ruling or opposition group at this juncture.

As yet, it is certain that the opposition politicians seem to be seeking their partisan strategy in this post-election phase by closely weighing the true public wishes as shown by the voting results.

Therefore, the latest remarks by the opposition leader may well indicate something in mind related to his partisan policy to counter the ruling political force in national politics hereafter.

In this respect, it is understood that the ruling camp has sensitively responded to such remarks by the opposition leader.

As a political leader, he is of course entitled to voice his belief concerning any specific political affairs by outrightly or adamantly defying the rival power group.

The most important of all is for a political party to authentically reflect in the partisan strategy the real wishes of people made known in the elections.

In the last parliamentary elections, it was sure proof that voters wanted to have democratization made indigenous at an early date. We opine that this was yet within the framework of maintaining political or social stability, thus without suspending the national advancement in all sectors, including national security and economic development.

In other words, the people seemed to have preferred reforms but not "revolution" that would lead to an extreme political upheaval as we have already experienced previously.

For this reason, we call upon both the ruling and opposition camps to wisely avoid any extreme partisan showdown, respectively, as to key political issues in the future path toward democratic politics.

No NKDP Answer to DJP Question

SK100155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday it sees no need to reply to the ruling party's questionnaire regarding the controversial remarks by NKDP president Yi Min-u calling for President Chun Tu-hwan's resignation next year.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, reacting to Yi's remarks published by a Japanese newspaper, Friday issued a fourpoint open questionnaire urging the NKDP to clarify its position on the current constitutional rule and social stability.

Before the DJP issued the questionnaire, the NKDP endorsed Yi's remarks, making it official party policy to seek Chon's resignation before his term ends on March 5, 1988, so that fairness could be guaranteed in the next presidential election.

A statement issued by NKDP spokesman Park Sil charged that the ruling party is trying to find fault with Yi's remarks by using extreme allegations, such as charging that the NKDP was "trying to disrupt constitutional order."

"We have doubts about their real intentions," the statement said.

Describing the announcement of the questionnaire as an expression of "outdated, excessive loyalty" to the president, the NKDP said it hopes that the DJP will discontinue the attempt. "We call upon the ruling party to immediately abandon this political ploy," it added.

It recalled that during the recent election campaign, NKDP candidates demanded that the president step down before the end of his term, and noted that "our party nevertheless won an overwhelming victory in the voting."

The NKDP, which was founded on January 18, emerged as the main opposition party following the election.

Regarding the controversial issue, NKDP president Yi and other party leaders decided in principle not to discuss the matter further in the party's executive body.

Political observers regarded the NKDP leaders' attitude as a sign that the opposition wants to prevent the political climate from becoming more tense.

Yi later told reports, "I have nothing to say and see no need to comment further."

Yi and five vice presidents of the party are to hold their biweekly meeting tomorrow. The observers did not rule out the possibility that they might discuss measures to cope with the controversy.

The NKDP is also to hold a weekly meeting on its 20-member Executive Council Tuesday.

DKP Hesitant To Comment

SK090053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Most senior members of the Democratic Korea Party who showed up at the party headquarters yesterday hesitated to make direct comments on the controversial remarks by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Rep Yu Han-yol, secretary general of the DKP, at first refused to make a comment on Yi's remarks calling for an early resignation of President Chon.

Pressed by reporters, he said, "It is an appropriate role of the leader of an opposition party to speak out against the ruling camp."

Yu, who was re-elected to the parliament in the February 12 general elections, criticized the Democratic Justice Party for showing "over-sensitive reactions" such as issuing a "relatiatory statement."

He warned, "Such reactions from the ruling party will lead it to chop its own foot in the long run."

Floor leader Yim Chong-ki cautiously said that current politics could not be understood by "simple arithmetics."

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SEEKS MORE PARTY-GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

SK030001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Leading members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party have suggested that they have meetings with the party president on a regular basis to strengthen the administration-DJP tieup.

Rep Chon Pyung-u, who was the party's chief policy coordinator, told a meeting of the Central Executive Council yesterday that the ruling party has tended to give approval to the decisions, once they have been made by the administration.

Chon called for stepped-up consultations on policy formulation between the government and its party. He suggested that members of the Executive Council, the party's top decision-making body, have chances to meet with the party president regularly.

In a rally of the DJP's newly elected lawmakers held February 22, Rep Pong Tu-wan came up with a similar recommendation. Other ruling party lawmakers, reelected in Seoul districts, were said to have supported Pong's call. Pong has been named to head the party's Peaceful Unification committee.

Party chairman No Tae-u was said to have reacted favorably to the suggestion by Rep Chon. No chaired the closed-door two-hour meeting.

In the meantime, the government party plans to reinforce its organization setup for youths, women and art, according to party spokesman Sim Myung-po.

The party will also install two policy consultants, one for campus problems and one for labor affairs.

Earlier, the party said it will pursue regular meeting with student activists in order to blunt the criticism that it has remained aloof about student unrest.

The DJP, meanwhile, plans to put provisions calling for a peaceful transfer of power in its platform. The election campaign pledge to pick the DJP's presidential candidate in 1987 will be written into the party platform, said party officials.

Revisions of the party platform will be made in the party convention to be held around March 27.

The present platform says in part: "We shall protect basic rights of the people, reject dictatorship in any form or a prolonged rule by any one persons, create a political environment of integrity, and develop democratic institutions, including local autonomy, by encouraging voluntary participation of the people."

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTIES SPUR MOVE TO MERGE

SK080022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Opposition political parties are gearing up the move to merge among themselves as opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam strongly hoped for early unification of the present multiple-branched opposition camp.

Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that it is "desirable for the opposition camp to hasten the work of merging opposition parties."

Meeting with key officials of the moderate Democratic Korea Party at his house in Sangdong-dong, Seoul, Kim said that a delay would create unnecessary problems.

The visitors included DKP vice president Sin Sang-u and Assemblyman-elect Yi Chung-chae who both have expressed the intention to challenge the party presidency in the national convention scheduled for March 29-30.

Another opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is of the opinion that the unification of the opposition camp should involve the NDP, the DKP and even the third opposition Korea National Party.

He said, "I will make efforts to merge all in the opposition camp in cooperation with those who are in favor of the grand union."

The two Kims manifested that they would not joint the NDP for the time being, but they were learned to have shared the view that the party should take the initiative in unifying opposition forces.

The NDP has 69 lawmakers-elect as compared with 35 of the DKP.

A few lawmakers-elect of the KNP, including Sin Min-son elected in Yongwol-Pyongchang, Kangwon-do, are closely related with the two Kims. Sun is a member of the Council for Promotion of Democracy led by the two opposition leaders.

In case only one lawmaker-elect quits the party, the KNP cannot organize a floor negotiating group because a political party needs at least 20 lawmakers to do so. The KNP now has 20 lawmakers-elect.

Political sources said that NDP head Yi Min-u is scheduled to have meetings shortly with the two Kims to exchange views on the merger of the opposition parties.

The source went on that the two Kims and Yi will also discuss the matter of the admitting dissidents into the NDP, which originated from the hawkish dissident CPD.

In a related development, NDP president Yi hosted a lunch for seven members of the CPD, who were released from a political ban Wednesday.

The NDP is considering increasing the number of Executive Council members in preparation for the merger with other parties and the admission of some dissidents, who have maintained close relations with the party. It has now 20 Executive Council members.

Party sources said that the NDP would activate contacts with those who wished to enter the party before and after the national convention expected to be held on March 20.

Some 10 members of the moderate opposition DKP are learned to have sounded out the possibility of entering the NDP on an individual basis.

Political analysts raised the possibility that many lawmakers-elect of the DKP might defect from the party in case it failed to organize a new leadership smoothly in the March 29-30 national convention. The DKP is led by an interim leadership following the resignation of Rep Yu Chi-song as party president.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP FACES PROBLEMS DUE TO FACTIONAL INTERESTS

SK020047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, a little more than one month old, is troubled with the work of appointing six key officers from among the many politicians with colorful opposition careers.

Out of 68 lawmakers-elect-51 in direct voting and 17 in the national constituency, there are as many as 19 persons with three or more terms in the National Assembly.

The problem is more complicated because of the conflicting interests among diverse factions in the party. The past internal divisions in the defunct New Democratic Party have been revived these days.

Before the opening of the next parliament in April, the major opposition party has to fill the posts of secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy maker. Moreover, it has to put up a candidate for the vice assembly speaker.

The other vice speaker is chosen from ruling party members.

Other officers are chairmen of the party's disciplinary committee and the human rights committee and director of the training institute.

Since the foundation of the party on January 18, the party has been led by party president Yi Min-u and five vice party presidents with lower-ranking posts remaining vacant.

At the time of the party establishment, bosses of factions intentionally shelved the naming of key officers for fear that that matter might invite factional feuds before the elections.

Most competitive are the posts of secretary-general and floor leader, which can play key roles in the contest for hegemony in the next party convention to be held within the coming months.

The Sangdo-dong group led by Kim Yong-sam and the Tonggyo-dong group following Kim Tae-chung, both affiliated with the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy, have asserted that the two posts should be given to the CPD side.

In particular, Sangdo-dong prefers secretary-general, which is in control of party's local organization and funds, the main elements for clinching party hegemony. President Yi belongs to Sangdo-dong.

The non-CPD group has insisted that the two posts should be shared by the CPD and the non-CPD factions.

The non-CPD group still holds fast to an inter-faction compromise made at the time of the party foundation that party power should be equally distributed between the CPD and the non-CPD groups.

However, party sources said the two influential posts would in the long run be given to the two most powerful factions in the party.

With party president Yi announcing on Wednesday that he would conduct the appointments of the important posts early this month, all factions have begun solidifying their own forces.

Sangdo-dong leader Kim Yong-sam convened a meeting of about 20 lawmakers-elect affiliated with his group Wednesday night.

The Tonggyo-dong factions, slightly less powerful than Sangdo-dong in terms of the number of lawmakers-elect, held its meeting Thursday.

Although allies in the CPD, the two Kims, chief rivals within the opposition over the past two decades, have exerted efforts to strengthen their power, either by themselves or through their representatives.

Informed sources said that party president Yi is seeking to announce the list of party office-holders on March 5 after getting approval of the Executive Council.

The Sangdo-dong side is now supporting Kim Tong-yong, 48, elected for the third term in Sanchong-Hamyang, Kyongsang-namdo, to serve as the secretary-general.

In the days of the defunct New Democratic Party, Kim helped then party president Kim Yong-sam as the chairman of the party's finance committee.

Before the last elections, the Sangdo-dong faction planned to support Choe Hyong-u and Kim Tong-yong as the secretary-general and the floor leader respectively, but altered the plan as Choe failed in Ulsan-Ulchu, Kyongsang-pukto.

If the Sangdo-dong group gets secretary-general, the Tonggyo-dong faction is expected to support as floor leader Yi Taek-ton, a lawyer-turned lawmaker

of four terms, Yi Che-yun, a long-time opposition politician newly elected to the assembly, or Ho Kyong-man, three-term lawmaker.

Party sources said that the non-CPD group will push Sin To-hwan, elected in Taegu for the fifth time, or Kim Chae-kwang, entering his sixth term, as the vice assembly speaker.

In efforts to prevent Kim from challenging the party presidency in the forthcoming party convention, Sangdo-dong proposed to Kim to accept the vice speakership in the assembly.

However, Kim rejected the proposal in the conviction that he would run for the party presidency. Kim has a tightly-organized faction of about seven lawmakers including No Sung-hwan, elected in a Seoul constituency.

The 65-year-old Kim, known for his sharp tongue, served as secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy maker in the days of the old NDP. He was released from a political ban late last year.

But the nomination of Sin as the vice parliamentary speaker will be hard to get the consent of the Sangdo-dong and Tonggyo-dong factions which both dislike him.

Instead they move to push Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yun-ha or Pak Han-sang to the post. Kim and Cho were key figures of the Tonggyo-dong group. The fifth-term Pak is close to the Sangdo-dong side, although he manifested a neutral posture.

In addition, Song Won-yong, chairman of the party's national convention, vice party presidents Kim Su-han and No Sung-hwan have expressed wishes to gain the post of secretary-general, floor leader or chief policy maker. However, their desires touched off strong objections from partisans in the rank and file.

Kim Su-han, elected for the fourth term, has played surrogate on behalf of Yi Chol-sung, one-time head of the old NDP famous for his middle-of-the-road line.

Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Yi have been the so-called "troike" who led the old NDP before they were banned from political activities four years ago.

Although he has not come to the forefront of the new party leadership, Yi was elected for the seventh time. Much less powerful than the two Kims, he has about nine lawmaker followers in the party.

He can influence the possible struggle for the party presidency in the coming months between the Sangdo-dong and the Tonggyo-dong factions by holding "casting votes," political observers have said.

The Sangdo-dong faction recommends Rep Kim Hyon-kyu, former chief policy maker of the moderate Democratic Korea Party, for the same post in the NDP in recognition of his role in the mass defection of DKP lawmakers to the NDP.

In fact, Kim is said to have belonged to the faction led by Yi Ki-taek, the youngest of the five vice party presidents.

Yi's group and the Sangdo-dong faction have occasionally collaborated since the days of the old NDP. Yi is a native of Pusan and Kim Yong-sam was born in the nearby Koje, Kyongsang-namdo.

In the 1979 national convention of the old NDP, Kim was elected party head over Yi Chol-sung with the support of the Yi Ki-taek faction.

Political analysts forecast that Yi Ki-taek is most likely to run as the party president in the upcoming national convention.

His followers include Rep Hong Sa-tok, a defector from the DKP who was re-elected in Yonghu-Ponghwa; Yi Chae-ok elected in Sangju-Kimchon; and Pan Hyong-sik elected in Munhyong-Yechon, Kyongsang-pukto.

The three lower posts--chairmen of the party's disciplinary and human rights committees and director of the training institute--are likely to be filled with the contenders who fail to be nominated for higher posts.

It is likely that Pak Sil supported by Yi Chol-sung, will be renamed party spokesman. But the Sangdo-dong faction supports Hong Sa-dok and Yu Sung-hwan, elected in Taegu. Yi Ki-taek's group is pushing Pak Kwan-yong, a one-time secretary to Yi.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FIVE DKP ASSEMBLYMEN AGREE TO JOIN CPD

SK100140 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 10 Mar 85

[Text] Five two-term lawmakers-elect of the Democratic Korea Party have agreed to join the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), "to take the lead in creating an atmosphere facilitating the merger of opposition parties."

The five, including party spokesman Mok Yo-sang and deputy secretary general Yi Yong-chun, conveyed their intentions to Kim Sang-hyon, acting co-chairman of the CPD, Mok said yesterday.

"Our joining the CPD is not a move aimed at joining the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) but rather a step taken to expedite the merger of our party with the NKDP," Mok said.

The other three legislators are Yu Chun-sang, Huh Kyong-ku and Yi Chai-keun. The five were elected for the second time in the recent parliamentary election, in which the NKDP emerged as the main opposition party, replacing the DKP.

They said they intend to muster more DKP members who share their views and will join the CPD as early as possible. They added they have no plans to defect to the NKDP.

Observers, however, view their joining the CPD as a possible "preparatory" step to eventually joining the NKDP. The CPD was organized in June last year by those who were under the political ban, including Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Following their decision to join the CPD, the DKP's national convention organizing committee has decided to deal with their demands that a merger promotion body be set up before the party's convention.

Kim Chun-sop, the committee chairman and leader of the DKP until the March 29-30 convention, yesterday pleaded that there be no defections before the merger.

Meanwhile, eight top CPD members, including co-chairman Kim Yong-sam, shared the view that they can strengthen its organization by accepting more members.

After their luncheon meeting at the Seoul Diplomatic Club, Kim Tok-yong, chief secretary to Kim Yong-sam, told reporters that the participants echoed the view that the CPD should engage in democratization activities more actively in fields that cannot be covered by political party activities.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS MEET TO RECONCILE CONFLICTING INTERESTS

SK050033 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Factions of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party have begun full-fledged talks on the selection of key party officials, including floor leader, secretary general and chief policymaker.

The president and five vice presidents of the party met at NKDP headquarters yesterday to reconcile conflicting factional views over the selection.

Emerging from the closed-door meeting, party spokesman Pak Sil told reporters that "they agreed to complete the selection soon, possibly by Friday."

Kim Tong-yong, affiliated with the Sangdo-dong faction, is favored to become floor leader. Party sources, however, did not rule out the possibility that Kim may become secretary general.

After the floor leader of the NKDP is appointed, he is expected to meet soon with his counterpart in the ruling party, Yi Chong-chan, for preliminary talks on procedural matters and agenda for the suggested meeting of leaders of the ruling and opposition parties before the opening of the newly elected National Assembly.

The NKDP, which was formed January 18, emerged as the main opposition force in the February 12 parliamentary election.

Yi Taek-ton, allied with the Tonggyo-dong group, is a favorite to become secretary general.

The major Sangdo-dong and Tonggyo-dong factions are virtually led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, respectively. Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are among 14 persons who are still banned from political activity.

Yi Ki-taek and some other party members are proposing that the NKDP hold a special national convention at an early date to reshuffle the party leadership.

If the proposal is accepted, the selection of key party officials is expected to be delayed until after the convention.

The factions, during the inaugural meeting of the party, reached a compromise to hold a special national convention within the next six months to revamp the party leadership system of a president and five vice presidents.

Kim Yong-pae, member of the minor faction led by Kim Chae-kwang, is another favorite to become secretary general.

Among the candidates to be named chief policy-maker are Kim Hyon-kyu, affiliated with another minor faction headed by Yi Ki-taek, and Pak Chan-chong, allied with the Sangdo-dong group.

The favorites to become the vice speaker of the National Assembly reserved for the main opposition party include Kim Nok-yong, Kim Chae-kwang, Sin To-hwan and Pak Han-sang.

Spokesman Pak may retain his post, though party sources said that Hong Sa-tuk may replace Pak.

CSO: 4100/282

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK TO FILL KEY ASSEMBLY POSTS WITH DJP FIGURES

SK020038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Key posts of the National Assembly will be filled by seasoned legislators of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said a top party official yesterday.

The official said he expects that opposition lawmakers, conscious of the electorate, will try to launch sharp criticism of the government during the 12th National Assembly.

The prospects of intensified rivalry between opposing camps will require the leadership of seasoned politicians, the official said. He foresaw that the incoming Assembly will encounter rough-sailing due to the emergence of the hardline New Korea Democratic Party as the nation's top opposition group.

He said, in this connection, that his party will nominate those with much experience in dealing with the opposition as Assembly speaker and chairmen of standing committees.

There is widespread speculation that Chae Mun-sik will be retained as speaker of the 276-member single-house Assembly. Chae was a lawmaker of the now-defunct New Democratic Party. He belonged to the NDP's mainstream faction, along with Yi Min-u who heads the NKDP.

Yun Kil-chung is tipped as Chae's successor, Yun, now a vice Assembly speaker, was long with the opposition camps before switching to the present ruling party in 1981.

Yi Chae-hyung, who was the first chairman of the government party, is also rumored to be the replacement for Chae as speaker of the national legislature, Yi is now a standing adviser to the DJP.

A five-term lawmaker, the 70-year-old Yi once served as a vice president of the NDP. His weakness is the fact that he was elected an assemblyman from the national constituency in the February 12 parliamentary election.

As the DJP retains a majority of seats in the Assembly, the speaker is picked by that party.

Of the two vice speakers, one is nominated by the largest opposition party, the NKDP.

Should either Chae or Yi become the House speaker, Choe Yong-chol may be tapped as a vice speaker to achieve a "regional balance." Choe, a four-term legislator of the DJP, is from Mokpo, Chollanam-do, Chae is from Kyongsangbuk-do and Yi from Kyonggi-do.

Political sources would not rule out the possibility of Kwon Chong-tal becoming a vice speaker, although there were reports that more politicians with civilian backgrounds will play leading roles in steering the legislature. Kwon, a member of the 15th graduation class of the Korean Military Academy, is an architect of the establishment four years ago of the DJP.

The ruling party plans to announce its candidates for key parliamentary posts in the middle of this month. The four-year term of the incumbent Assembly ends April 1.

Most of the Assembly's 13 standing committees are also expected to be chaired by seasoned or influential legislators of the ruling party.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling majority party, has said that legislators with "political skills" will be favored to head standing committees.

Those include Kim Yong-tae, former party spokesman, Yun Kuk-no, senior vice floor leader, Chong Sun-tuk, ex-senior presidential secretary for political affairs, and Pak Chun-pyong, a retired Army general.

CSO: 4100/265

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON EMPHASIZES FAIR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SK080024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday that personnel management in the bureaucratic society should reject regionalism, school relations, and kinship.

Bureaucratic posts should be reasonably allocated solely in consideration of officials' ability and speciality, President Chon said while being briefed by Government Administration Minister Pak Sae-chik on the ministry's major policy programs for this year.

The president directed the ministry to do its utmost to foster a harmonious official climate, under which all government officials can perform their duties with a strong sense of mission and pride.

Chon then instructed Minister Pak to accelerate his ministry's endeavors to improve various administrative systems in the people's interest, without seeking temporary public popularity.

The president emphasized that each ministry's policies should be mapped out in such a way as to meet the direction of the country's long-term vision, calling for closer cooperation among all government agencies in the implementation of major policy programs.

Chon told the ministry to study measures to raise government officials' real income by utilizing the pension system, expressing difficulty to raise officials' pay by a large margin in view of the nation's financial conditions.

The government Administration Ministry was also directed to increase the spiritual education for all government officials, especially for newly-employed officials and their wives, while speeding up computerization of administrative businesses.

CSO: 4100/282

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U MEETS YI CHONG-CHAN AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK020023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 85 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, encountered in Pagoda Park yesterday afternoon.

They were among a crowd that attended a memorial service at the park for the victims of the Samil (March 1) Independence Movement of 1919.

They exchanged greetings. Yi Chong-chan then said to Yi Min-u, "I will visit you later." The two were elected from the Chongno-Chunggu constituency in the February 12 National Assembly election. Yi Chong-chan finished first in the contest in the district.

Yi Min-u later in the day told reporters that his party and the DJP are likely to have a working-level officials meeting on pending issues late next week. He said key officials of the NKDP, including a floor leader, will be appointed by that time.

Kim Tong-yong, a member of the Sangdo-dong faction, is favored to become the floor leader. Kim Yong-sam is the faction leader.

CSO: 4100/265

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TRIAL ON STUDENT INTRUDERS OF DJP OFFICE STALLED

SK020011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The trial of the 20 students charged with having masterminded the intrusion into the DJP headquarters on November 14 of last year went into a stall as defense lawyers for the accused have lodged requests with the court to replace the three judges in charge of the case.

The Seoul District Court assigned the requests against two judges to a three-member panel headed by Senior Judge Yi Kon-ung for a decision. The third application for changing Judge Yu Chae-son, which was made Thursday, is likely to be assigned to the same panel.

The applications were made as the three judges respectively dismissed the lawyers' requests to summon witnesses for testimony, including DJP Chairman Kwon Ik-Hyon, its secretary general Yi Han-tong and Chang Han-min, chief of the Chongno police.

The defense lawyers for the 20 student defendants from three universities in Seoul contended in the applications that persons who are in charge of the party headquarters should testify as witnesses before court panels if they are to convict the accused of trespassing as charged by the prosecution.

The court testimony by DJP officials like Chairman Kwon is also needed for the court to have an idea whether the ruling party wants the students to be punished, a decisive factor in determining the penalty if they are convicted, they also argued in the requests.

During hearings of the case, the judges said that they would skip the proceeding of hearing witnesses since the students admitted to the fact that they had barged into the DJP building.

The trial of the intrusion case is soon to be resumed after a relatively long period since the lawyers have legal chances to appeal the applications.

CSO: 4100/265

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

DJP To Formally Seek Leniency

SK070024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party today will formally appeal for leniency for the 20 college students jailed for staging an overnight sit-in demonstration at the party headquarters last November.

Yi Han-tong, secretary general of the government party, will visit this morning the chief of the Seoul District Criminal Court where the students have been on trial to appeal for his "leniency" to the students said party spokesman Sim Myong-po yesterday.

Yi may appeal to the court to give light sentences to the students such as suspended jail terms so that they can gain freedom soon.

A high-level joint meeting of the administration and the DJP, meanwhile, decided to take steps to exempt some taxes on businesses which will move to provincial areas as part of the effort to revive the slumping rural economy.

The meeting, held at the official residence of Prime Minister No Sin-yong, also decided to revise the implementation decree of the Labor Union Law to ease provisions concerning the ban of intervention by a third party.

Premier No called for close ties between the administration and the ruling party to serve the people better.

For his party, DJP chairman No Tae-u also appealed for increased cooperation with regard to drafting of bills, according to spokesman Sim.

No was quoted as having said that the ruling party did not receive much support from the middle-class voters in the February 12 legislative election. He added that the ruling camp should reflect on that.

In the election, the ruling DJP suffered setbacks in major cities like Seoul and Pusan, although it retained a majority of seats in the 276-member National Assembly.

No Qualifications for 'Representatives'

SK070030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Student "representatives" of Seoul National University have demanded that no qualification in academic record be imposed on candidates for cadre members while the student body's finance are left in the hands of students.

This was revealed in a draft of regulations for the projected autonomous student body presented to school authorities Tuesday in a move to form it by early April.

School authorities, however, presented their own idea to the student committee working on the regulations, sources said.

Prof Kim Yong-ku, dean of student affairs of the state university, said the school authorities offered an alternative proposal that the presidents and staff members of the student body have to maintain at least a C average with no punishment record.

Prof Kim is said to have proposed that part of the organization budget can be placed under the self-regulation by students.

The Student Body Organizing Committee is learned to have responded that the budget can be made to be subject to school auditing.

The Education Ministry urged in a set of guidelines concerning students bodies, that the aspirants for student representatives should be with or above a B average.

In a rare meeting with the press, student spokesman Yi Chol-yong, a senior economics major, said their demand for the assurance of freedom of speech and assembly differs from so-called "political activism."

According to the student committee, representatives of colleges will be elected by mid-March. The president of the university's student association will be chosen in a direct election scheduled for April 3 or April 4.

DJP Office Intruders Trials

SK070021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court will resume three separate hearings for 20 college students on trial for their involvement in a sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters last November, court officials said yesterday.

The students comprise five from Yonsei University, seven from Sungkyunkwan University and eight from Korea University.

They are charged with illegally entering the ruling party building on November 24 last year and assaulting policemen guarding it.

All of the three hearings have been suspended since late last month when defense lawyers challenged each of the three judges assigned to try the students in separate sessions.

The court has recently appointed three new judges to handle the case.

Court officials said that the planned hearings for the Yonsei, Sungkyunkwan and Korea students will be opened next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively.

According to court sources, the court is likely to give light sentences to the students like suspended jail terms so that they can be set-free as soon as possible.

'Good Treatment' for Intruders Recommended

SK070221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (YONHAP)--Secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Yi Han-tong visited the Seoul District Criminal Court Thursday to convey his party's wish that students standing trial for their roles in an overnight sit-in at the DJP headquarters last November be released, an informed party source here said.

The source said that the government party has concluded that it is desirable to behave leniently toward those students in order to further promote the reconciliatory mood triggered by the government's final lifting of the political ban on dissidents as well as to facilitate the management of future political situations.

The source said that Yi conveyed the party's position in the shape of a recommendation for "good treatment" of the students in a "political dimension," because they are now standing trial.

As the DJP expressed its desire that the students not be punished, the court is highly likely to release them either on bail or on stays. The trials of the 20 students who have been indicted on charges of masterminding the sit-in, have been stalled since the defendants and their attorneys challenged the judges last month.

Nearly 200 students from Seoul's three prestigious private universities had stormed into the DJP headquarters building and staged an overnight sit-in last November.

Students Arrested for Instigating Rally

SK080037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested two students of Dankook University on charges of instigating an anti-government demonstration on Monday.

They were Sin Won-song, 22, a senior of the department of economics, and Yi Hung-chu, 22, a graduate from the same department.

Joint Steps To Form Councils

SK090113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Student representatives from 14 universities in Seoul, denouncing "interference" by the government and school authorities, have announced that they will take joint steps with regard to the formation of student councils.

Preparatory committees for the formation of the student councils from the 14 schools Thursday issued a joint statement, declaring that they will take a common posture in efforts to establish "truly democratic" student councils.

They charged that the government and school authorities are attempting to continue to suppress autonomous student activities just as they did under the Student Defense Corps in the past.

Copies of the statement were posted at each of the 14 schools, including Seoul Nation, Korea, Yonsei and Ewha Woman's universities.

In the statement, the students made several demands, including the abolition of academic and other qualifications for candidates for the chairmanship of the council.

They also asked that the student council have the right to operate its own budget and to send representatives to faculty meetings, if deemed necessary.

They also said they cannot abide by requests from school authorities that council regulations include clauses banning political activities of students.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION PREVENTIVES--Seoul, 5 Mar (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan called for the early establishment of clean politics and a credible administration through the prevention of political and administrative corruption, which is likely to happen following general elections. During the year's first meeting of the presidential advisory council for audit and inspection, Chon instructed the group to set up measures to root out any remnants of corruption, to carry out a persistent drive toward an advanced public order, to counter factors harming social stability and to resolve the causes of people's discomfort and social distrust. Chon noted that the settlement of law and order is a precondition for democracy and emphasized that those acts which do damage to law and order can in no way and for no reason be tolerated. Chon directed all levels of government agencies to establish systematic measures to discover and resolve the social problems that cause discomfort and distrust in people's lives as well to realize the hopes of the people revealed during the election process. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

ELECTION VIOLATIONS PROBE--There are three lawmakers-elect whose alleged violations during the just-ended parliamentary elections are under investigation by the prosecution authorities. Informed sources at the prosecution said they are Sin Ki-ha from a district in Kwangju, Yi Chae-ok from Kimchong-Sangju district in Kyongsang-pukto, and Yu Chong-sang from Kohung-Posong district in Cholla-namdo. All of them are from opposition parties. Sin and Yi are from the newly-born New Korea Democratic Party and Yu from the Democratic Korea Party. More than 800 persons have been under police surveillance for their alleged violations of the election law. The prosecution has arrested four of them and booked over 60 without physical detention. The four arrested include three university students in Seoul who attacked a ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate with liquid ammonia during his campaign speech on February 5. Ho Chong-il, who later succeeded in the Tongjak district in Seoul, suffered no significant injury from the attack. Another among the arrested is a man who shoved KNDP candidate Kang Sam-chae off a podium in a stumping session held in Masan, Kyongsang-namdo, on February 8, causing a violent reaction by the audience. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 85 p 8 SK]

CHON CALL ON DJP ROLE--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called upon members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to carry out their centripetal role for national stability and progress as mature members of the party. In an address to the reorganizing rallies of local party chapters, the president said, "The DJP should broaden its views of state affairs to take the lead in national politics, thus meeting the solemn request the people made in the previous elections. We must develop further the new political tradition of dialogues and honesty so as to prevent the revival of the undesirable political evils and a trend of mutual distrust," he stressed. The DJP started reorganizing its 92 local chapters across the nation beginning yesterday after the February 12 general elections. Incumbent chairmen of the chapters will be reelected in the rallies to end March 12 except for two chapters of Taegu Chung-so and Pusanjin, Pusan. Chairmen of the two chapters who failed to enter the next house in the election have expressed their intention to resign. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

SPECULATION ON DJP LOCAL CHANGES--Speculation has it that the heads of two of the 92 local chapters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will be replaced. Two chapters in need of new chairmen are Pusan's third (Pusanjin) and Taegu's first (Chung-so) chapters, whose chairmen, Ku Yong-hyon and Han Pyong-chae, lost their bids in the February 12 parliamentary election. Among the candidates for the chairmanship of the Taegu chapter are Pae Song-tong, head of the DJP's Center for Attitude Reform Committee, Chong Chang-wha, director of the DJP's Central Political Training Institute, and Kim Chip, vice president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association. Yi Sang-hui, vice director of the DJP's Policy Coordination Office, is being mentioned as a favorite to become the new head of the third Pusan chapter. The two chapters are among the five where DJP candidates failed to be elected in the February 12 election. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

KNP NATIONAL CONVENTION--The opposition Korea National Party, which suffered a setback in the February 12 parliamentary election, has decided to convene its national convention March 22 to elect a new party president and adopt a new party platform. The decision was made yesterday in the first meeting of the party's eleven-member convention preparation committee, headed by Cho Pyong-kyu, who was defeated in the election. The committee, formed Monday in the wake of the resignation of the party's acting president, Yi Man-sop, was entrusted with the party reins by the now-defunct Executive Council until the convention. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 1]

DKP STATEMENT--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) alleged yesterday the spirit of the March 1 Independence Movement was "discolored" by the February 12 parliamentary election which it said was corrupted by influence peddling and official intervention. In a statement, party spokesman Mok Yo-sang said the government and the ruling party should acknowledge the elections were corrupt and apologize to the people. The government and the ruling party should realize that the only way to honor our patriotic ancestors is to correctly read the will of the people and provide conditions for the proper development of democracy, Mok said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Mar 85 p 1]

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BIG BUSINESS PLANNING, POLICIES DISCUSSED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Chung Chu-yong, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries and Sin Pyong-hyon, Acting Prime Minister by reporter Yi Sung-ku; date and place not given]

[Text] The government policy of banning mutual financing and controlling credit in order to nurture the financial cliques [chaebol] or big businesses centering around the principal industries has brought considerable pain upon the business community. But, it was an inevitable step for the government in strengthening the economic power of our industry. As far as the financial cliques are concerned, maintaining a competitive ability by the business affiliates of the financial cliques which do not possess a competitive ability with the help of mutual financing is inevitable for its pluralistic operations; however it is clear that mutual financing weakens the ability to compete and goes against the principle of competition. The government's basic policy toward the financial cliques is ultimately in accord with the profits of them. Lately, the business community's level of understanding in this matter has been low. Accordingly, this newspaper arranged a discussion between Sin Pyong-hyon, Acting Prime Minister and head of the Economic Planning Agency, and Chung Chu-yong, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries.

Sin: Placing various conditions on the financial clique's enterprises by the government is neither out of a hostile intention towards big business nor with the purpose of helping small enterprises unconditionally. Rather, in my view, the government should not forget the contributions made by the financial cliques and the big enterprises. The contributions of the financial cliques are great in creating jobs, speeding up the rate of our economic growth and in presenting Korea proudly to the world. I fully recognize that our economy will be able to join the rank of the advanced nations only when the big enterprises grow further and build up their strength comparable to the international enterprises.

Principal Business

But the problem is with the competitive relations with other domestic enterprises. If it is fair competition, it must be encouraged; however, there are unfair cases of competition where big power is relied upon. The government is trying to end such unfair competition and forestall the outbreak of social problems. The government's policy intention is to guide the principal industries to specialize their businesses and to enable them to grow into world-class industries without concerning itself with what the small industries do.

Chung: The large industries had a tough time materially and psychologically in 1984. Because the growth of the big industries looked greater than it actually was, due largely to the fact that the medium and small-sized industries were too infantile and because of the jealousy of those who lagged behind, the big businesses had to suffer.

Frankly, our large industries are still in a formative stage. None of our industries are ranked in the world's top one-hundred. This is a testimony to this fact. From the standpoint of the economy as a whole, our big industries must grow bigger. It is my belief that the government must concentrate its efforts on nurturing our medium and small-sized industries instead of regulating our big ones.

Helping the medium and small-sized industries is tantamount to helping the big industries. If the government checks the big industries, its effects would be felt directly by the medium and small-sized industries.

Even though the government declared that it would help develop the medium and small-sized industries, the scale of its subsidies last year was no more than 200 billion won, probably 2 trillion won could very well have been the right amount. Although the goals of the government and that of the business community are the same, frictions exist between them in their approaches. The news media's criticism of the big industries was also very sharp. We review ourselves since we created some of the trouble ourselves; however, from the standpoint of boosting morale, it is unwise for the government and the news media to scare the industries excessively.

"Business Grouping"

Sin: I believe that credit control of the big industries won the understanding of the business community. Previously, there was also a policy which guided the consolidation of business affiliates of the financial cliques enterprises, but it had no real effect because it was not followed by credit control. After the government had expressed its intentions, an increasing number of enterprises came to understand the meaning of the government intentions. It is true that the government inflicted pain on big business, but the measures taken in 1984 were not in vain, I believe.

Chung: The industries also realize this fact. For the sake of concentrated investments, the small affiliated enterprises must be eliminated and consolidated as much as possible. The policy of guiding the affiliated enterprises is good.

If it were in the past, the big businesses would have increased the number of their business affiliates by three or four each this year. But, the number of business affiliates had decreased this year. It is also true that in the past the principal industries were nurtured and that their managements were loose. But the principal industries are changing with the times and surrounding conditions. The government's policy should be carried out without excessive rigidity.

Sin: I agree. As cells in the human body, the rise and fall of the principal businesses will change with the times. Therefore, pluralistic management is good; however, there is a problem with having 30 to 40 business affiliates. In the case of other countries, no big industries are in everything.

"Word Chaebol Disliked"

Chung: There is a problem with the measure which delimits the credit of big business. If it were frozen as of the end of December last year, it would mean checking the further increase in sales. I do not believe that it is the government's intention to stop production as well as investments. No industries in any other country have lower profits in proportion to sales than our industries.

Sin: How can the government continue the policy of money flow only to the big industries indefinitely? We must nurture the medium and small-sized enterprises, too. The government wants to see that the big businesses procure their investments, the source of funds, with their own reserve capital if they are to venture into new areas. It would be difficult to rely only on the banks.

I understand fully the logic that an increase in sales should be supported by credit. In consultation with the business community, the government has made available the funds for energy facilities and export financing.

The government will guide the big businesses to transform themselves into principal industries, and when this work reaches a satisfactory level, credit control may be partially relaxed. But I want you to realize that the present policy will be maintained with no change for a considerable period of time in the future.

Chung: It is necessary for the government to direct its policy towards building up public confidence in big business, and to expand the avenue for the industries so they can borrow money abroad on their own credit. The underwriting of the supply of funds for overseas construction by banks should be cut back.

Of course, it is wrong to borrow money from abroad to invest in the production of goods for domestic consumption; however, borrowing money abroad for the overseas market is outside the responsibility of the government, and it does not burden the bank either.

Sin: The government shares the same views. Money in the country should be made available to the medium and small-sized industries, and the big industries should seek loans abroad on their own credit. This is another way of helping the country. But, since it is a kind of foreign debt, the government cannot afford to be indifferent.

Chung: I dislike the word chaebol most. In commercial law, the chaebol does not exist. Every corporation is unique in its own way, and the all-inclusive functions of the whole have a limit. Previously, to win the public confidence, we formed so many companies and to show off that we were a large group of enterprises, we expanded our facade without real backing, and then we declared that we were a chaebol, but now the connotation of the word is very negative, and there is nothing to gain from it.

Poor Organization

Sin: It is necessary to examine why the government had to control credit. The inter-enterprise reciprocal investments are interwoven like a spider's web. When we look into the inner workings of business organizations, we notice a great deal of false strength. When we release the figure of the total amount of capital, including that of all the affiliated enterprises, the people become confused.

Chung: I am not sure whether we have that sort of financial clique; however, if so, not all of them are alike.

I am for the consolidation of enterprises. But industry is suffering greatly from the government's tight control since [the government] cornered industries without allowing time and room.

Coercive Measure Avoided

Sin: Since the establishment of the Fifth Republic, the government has guided industries in that direction, but the enterprises did not understand this. Moreover, the government is trying to avoid direct control and coercive measures as much as possible. The most desirable thing is voluntary self-control. In the case of the semiconductor industry, without the government's involvement, the industry is doing fine, because it thinks faster than the government. This is quite different from the case of the heavy chemical industry, for which the government took active leadership in investing in the industry. I am hopeful that such activity will develop in the consolidation of the affiliated industries.

Enterprise Feints

Chung: The greatest success of the Fifth Republic is price stability. In the past, the policy makers endeavored to stabilize prices, but they failed because of their rigid way of thinking that administrative power was the only way to stabilize prices. Looking back on the period, the biggest task for industry was to raise the price of manufactured goods by persuading the government. If industry is determined to find a way to raise the prices of goods, the government will be helpless. The policy of the Economic Planning Agency, which lifted price controls, and introduced the principle of market competition, is a complete success at this point.

I believe that such a success was possible because the government's policy was based on an accord with private entrepreneurs. In my view, it is essential for the government to discuss the issues with private entrepreneurs and to secure their cooperations in reaching economic decisions in the future.

Sin: Although the industries worried about the business slump in the second half of the year, the rate of operation was above 85 percent. A high rate of operation means a shortage in facilities. The government will develop a measure to induce capital investments actively next year.

Chung: Since the expansion of effective investments is linked with the increase of exports and the replacement of imports, I am in agreement. What is urgent now is to build firm industrial foundations. It is not necessary to adopt a business promotion policy just because business is getting a little slow. Although the people were concerned with a business slump in the second half of the year, the government did not act hastily to promote business. This was a good attitude on the part of the government. The truth of the matter about the nature of an enterprise is that it tends to exaggerate the situation and to feign its downfall, even when business levels off after continuous growth.

Contrary to its earlier assurance of lower interest rates when price stability was achieved, the government has raised the rates. The government must realize the interest burden borne by the industries.

Since there are no effects on the commodity price even if the money supply is expanded by 15 percent, the monetary policy must be handled with flexibility.

Even if the money supply is expanded, it will not affect prices if it is invested effectively.

Massive Economy Drive

Sing: Even though the monetary question should be handled with flexibility, the target of a 9.5 percent annual increase is sufficiently justifiable. In the past, there was a time when the money supply was expanded by between

20 and 30 percent; however, most of it was used by the government because of its deficits. The portion that went to industry was insignificant. The government plans to handle monetary policy with flexibility, without being bound by the goal.

Chung: I am not satisfied with the target deficit in the balance of payments which is set at around 500 to 700 million dollars. At this time we have to have the will to move towards balancing the balance of payments. I have made a bet with my friend on the prediction that there will be a surplus in the balance of payments next year.

Sin: I would like to ask you to lead a massive economy drive, which is to be led by the business community. The government will be fully behind the drive. Balancing the balance of payments will not be difficult if the crude oil price drops and the economy drive succeeds. I will count on Chairman Chung's support.

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CSO: 4107/057

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY WORRIES OVER LABOR DISPUTES AT MINES

SK080053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Labor Disputes at Mines"]

[Text] We feel relief to learn that the recent sit-in by workers at the Changsong coal mine and their families against the retention of an allegedly management-patronizing labor union leader has been ended.

News reports had it that the three-day sit-in took place in protest against what was alleged to be an undue re-election of the union leader, who played allegedly as a puppet for the management of the mine belonging to the state-run Daihan Coal Corp.

The controversial retention of the "unprincipled" unionist apparently stirred to anger the miners still working in an adverse situation with complaints over low wages, precarious working environment and insufficient compensations for industrial damages and occupational disease.

It is appropriate that the head office of the coal corporation, which took the sit-in as grave, immediately dismissed the mine director and made the man in dispute resign as union leader.

Although the trouble stemmed from a dispute within a trade union, it is apparent that the case is mingled with the miners' complaints over their working conditions.

In this regard, government authorities and society at large are urged to step up substantive measures to improve their labor conditions.

One thing to be emphasized to this effect is to open wider channels for free dialogue between labor and management, which are essential to form the basis for labor-management cooperation.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HEALTH MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON POLICY GOALS

SK050235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--The government plans to realize South Korea's 1-percent population growth rate by the 1990s, while trying to protect every citizen under its medical care insurance system by the late 1980s, Health and Social Affairs Minister Yi Hae-won said here Tuesday.

Yi also said that the ministry will strongly encourage domestic restaurants and hotels this year to improve their facilities and services on such international occasions as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both slated for Seoul.

The minister made the remarks while briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policy goals for 1985.

For the early realization of the 1-percent population growth rate, the ministry will expand various social benefits for one-child households while conducting sterilization operations on 430,000 people this year, Yi said. The government originally planned to reduce the nation's population growth rate to 1 percent by 2,000.

The minister noted that the rate declined from 2.86 percent in 1962 to 1.52 percent in 1984 due mainly to the government's continued family planning programs and to people's cooperation.

Even after the realization of the 1-percent growth rate, the government will continue various measures to curb the nation's population growth, with an eye to bringing it to a standstill earlier than the originally projected 2050s, Rhee said.

The minister went on to say that the ministry will expand the current exhibition projects under the regional medical care insurance system so that all people may benefit from the system by the late 1980s.

Yi predicted that those who are protected by the medical care insurance will increase from 49.3 percent in 1984 to 50.1 percent of the population this year.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

EMPLOYERS' INTERVENTIONS IN UNIONS---Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday that employers' intervention in labor unions activities will be thoroughly checked in order to guarantee freer activities. The announcement followed the recent three-day sit-ins, staged by some 300 miners and 200 of their family members calling for direct election of their labor union leader at the Changsong Mine in Taebaek, Kangwon-do. Indicating that there are frequent labor disputes attributable to employers' attempts to elect union heads they like, Minister Cho said, "The labor union activities should be totally left to autonomous union officials and responsibility of the unionists." He stressed that his ministry will apply strong administrative sanctions against the employers if they play any forms of influence on labor unions. According to the minister, thorough checks will be made on work places to forestall labor disputes, and supervision will be intensified to protect workers' rights and interests. Minister Cho said he will call on employers to raise low wages of workers and enlarge welfare facilities as a means of preventing the labor disputes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/282

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEW AUTO DESIGN, PRODUCTION COMPETITION FIERCE

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Competition is fierce among the nation's auto manufacturing companies for the development of new model cars. Hyundai Motors will begin marketing X cars early next year while Dae Woo Industrial Co is expected to market new small size cars, including T cars, in summer 1986, and in 1987 it plans to produce light cars.

On the basis of the existing foundation, the Kia Industrial Co is making heated efforts to develop new model mini-buses and trucks. The Dong A Auto Company is developing various models in the field of specially equipped vehicles.

Since [the government] plans to allow the importation of foreign-made cars in 1987 and thereafter, it is foreseen that the nation's auto market will become the arena of competition for the new model cars. In spite of the already expressed government position of disapproval, there have been ongoing rumors about the Samsung Group's plan to take part in the nation's auto industry.

In addition to General Motors, Chrysler, one of the three auto giants in the United States, is also exploring their advance into Korea. Consequently, it is predicted that there will be quite a turbulence over the 2 trillion won domestic auto market.

The X car [the project name] has been developed by Hyundai Motors through a technical tie-up and in a joint investment with Mitsubishi of Japan (9.4 billion won, 10 percent of Hyundai's capital of 94.3 billion won).

The X car is a unique model of the Korean-made cars. Some 200 X cars have already been produced for testing at Ulsan Plant. These cars are presently being tested for safety and capability. There is a strong possibility that these cars will be made available for sale somewhat earlier than March or April 1985 which was the time originally set for merchandising.

T cars (or also known as the "World Car") of the Dae Woo Industrial Co in a joint venture with General Motors is a model indigenous to Opel Company of West Germany. For this project, the Dae Woo is building no less than four auto parts and components manufacturing plants.

At present, the domestically produced cars are the rear-wheel drive cars, but the new models of the above mentioned two companies are the front-wheel drive cars. These models are considered to be the main stocks of the cars in Europe and the United States because of their advantage of not having rear axles designed to move rear wheels, and also the absence of rear axles would make the car weight light to enjoy the merit of saving gas. Also one of the particulars is that these models are being developed to be able to pass the inspection of the environmental requirements of advanced nations in terms of safety, capability and exhaust, because they are planning to export those cars to the United States.

It is said that the price of these cars will not be drastically higher than that of the Pony. As gas savers with an engine displacement of less than 1,000 cc, both companies are producing cars with the aim of setting the before-tax price of the car at 2 million won per unit.

The model which Hyundai Motors is now developing has an engine displacement ranging from 650 cc to 800 cc. It is a six-passenger car with a gas mileage of 22 km to 23 km per litre. The company plans to market the car beginning in 1987.

The Dae Woo Industrial Co plans to produce a car with an engine displacement of 1,000 cc around 1988. According to their respective plan for producing and designing new car models, the Dae Woo and Hyundai Motors plan to invest 340 billion won and 420 billion won, respectively, to come up with a total of 760 billion won in domestic and foreign capitals.

Their prime strategy is to expand their overseas markets, including the United States. As for the plan to export the T cars which are currently being developed through General Motors, the Dae Woo will export 70,000 T cars in 1987 and 100,000 in 1988. The Hyundai Motors plans to export X cars to the United States hopefully as early as the latter half of 1985. The primary reason why the Samsung Heavy Industrial Co plans to join the nation's auto industry through a technical tie-up with Chrysler of the United States is to develop the overseas market.

From 1987, Samsung plans to produce 100,000 cars, Horizon, one of the models of Chrysler (1,800 cc), and all of the 100,000 cars will be exported to the United States. However, their plan has been suspended based on a statement by Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho that "Exports without domestic consumption is nothing but fiction, and the exports must tie up with domestic markets eventually." With Samsung's participation, the second adjustment in the amount of investment could be brought about in the auto industry, which is calling for the "scaled economy."

On the other hand, the efforts by the American auto companies, including Chrysler, to advance into Korea are regarded as part of their strategies to export their products to Korea:

--As import substitution of their small-size passenger cars whose competitiveness is weak in the United States, and

--in securing a bridgehead to export their products to Communist China with South Korea as their base.

Meanwhile, in merger with Kohwa Co, Dong A Motors, the maker of specially-equipped vehicles, has laid a firm groundwork for the production of jeeps.

The Sung Shin Cement Co has taken over Korea Spicer, the producer of auto parts and components, thereby showing signs of a change in the domain of the nation's auto industry.

Joining the new line of battle are the nation's four auto makers (makers of finished cars), Hyundai Motors, the Dae Woo Industrial Co, Kia Motors including Asia Motors, and Dong A Motors. As of October 1984, a total of 216,306 Korean-made cars were sold. The figure includes the exported cars. Of the total, Hyundai Motors sold 112,550 cars or 52 percent of the total, Kia Motors sold 66,184 cars or 29.6 percent, Dae Woo sold 36,000 cars or 16.6 percent, and Dong A sold 2,141 cars or 1 percent.

The above-mentioned market shares is based on statistics of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Special Features	Hyundai - X Car	Dae Woo - T Car
Engine displacement in cc	1,300 to 1,500 cc	1,500 cc for domestic use, and 1,600 cc for export use
Gas Milage per Liter	17 to 18 km per litre	17 km per litre
Maximum Speed per hour	160 km per hour	150 km per hour
Passenger Capacity	5 persons	5 persons
Source of Technology	Mitsubishi of Japan	Opel of West Germany
Domestification Ratio	95 percent	90 percent in 1986
Emission Control	Will pass U.S. inspec- tion	advanced country level
Time for Marketing	March or April 1985	July 1986

The development of new model cars involves problems in addition to their economic advantage. When the car production facilities are expanded, the annual production capacity will be 440,000 cars for Hyundai Motors and 250,000 cars for the Dae Woo Industrial Co. If car exports were not worked out as planned, there will be problems such as excess auto production facilities, coupled with the heavy traffic problems.

In view of past practices when the old car models were discontinued when new car sales were picking up, the auto maker should not be subject to criticism for raising the price of cars because of the development of new models.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BIG BUSINESSES VYING FOR FRONTIER TECHNOLOGY

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] The leading domestic conglomerates plan to increase their sales targets around 20 percent overall for next year, but they plan to keep investments overall at around this year's level.

A sharp split in the ranks of the conglomerates is appearing, with the four major conglomerates, Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Gold Star, and Daewoo, setting sales targets which assume a high rate of growth that would put them over 25 percent above this year's performance, while the rest of the conglomerates, those with sales of 1 to 2 trillion won, are aiming at around 10 percent growth.

It is expected that this year's sales, with the exception of a few conglomerates such as Lucky-Gold Star and Sunkyong, will fall 5-10 percent below the original targets.

Next year each of the conglomerates, instead of increasing the amount it invests, will try to engage in a different sort of business, shifting its limited resources to a concentration on hi-tech industries in accordance with changes in the business climate.

For next year, to, Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Gold Star and others have prepared plans for massive investments in electronics, including semiconductors. Besides that, they are hurrying to expand their participation in genetic engineering and precision chemistry.

Sunkyong plans to upgrade its already existing tape industry, putting its efforts into videotape and, of course, computer tape and floppy discs.

Along with a shift in its business toward the latest hi-tech industries, each group will increase its profits through fruitful management of its own particular projects.

Here are the business targets and strategies for each group next year.

Hyundai: The current sales target was originally 9 trillion won but they will reach only 8.1 trillion won, around 10 percent less than targeted.

They originally planned to invest 550 billion won but they made a mid-course adjustment downward to an actual investment level of 500 billion.

Next year, just as they did this year, they plan to invest 500 billion won, giving priority to the development of electronics and automobile technology.

In particular, they plan to construct a general research center in the amusement park in Mabur-ri in Yongin county, Kyonggi province.

As far as exports are concerned, they originally planned on a figure of \$3.5 billion but it is estimated that it will reach \$3.8 billion.

Recently a meeting of affiliated company heads was held to discuss next year's group goals, but they decided to discuss sales targets and exports later, assuming steady growth.

Samsung: Next year's sales target for the group is 9.8 trillion won, 32 percent above this year's performance.

This year the group's sales will be 7.4 trillion won, below the original goal of 8 trillion.

Next year it plans to increase exports to \$6 billion, 50 percent over this year's anticipated performance of \$4 billion.

Next year's goal for management is to pursue changes in the company aimed at the 21st century, along with a policy of preserving the present operational structure while developing new technology, implementing innovative management techniques, and establishing a clear management responsibility system.

Next year the overall investment plan calls for a slight increase over this year's 650 billion won to 720 billion.

An investment of 200 billion won will be made in the semiconductor industry, which includes 256K DRAM chips. Besides that, they have selected as major undertakings the video tape recorder industry, the expansion of the facilities in Chonju for manufacturing paper, and production equipment for Samsung Electronic's color TV tubes.

Lucky-Gold Star: This year's sales are expected to reach 7.5 trillion won, exceeding the original target of 7.2 trillion.

Next year's target is 9 trillion won, 20 percent above this year's performance.

Next year they plan to concentrate their investments on two priority areas: electrical appliances, electronics, and communications and the field of chemistry.

Their investment in research and facilities for electrical appliances, electronics, and communications will come to 450 billion won. They will

put 175 billion won into chemistry. Besides that, they will invest 160 billion won in energy resources, for a grand total of 785 billion won.

Daewoo: Next year the sales target is 7.5 trillion won, 15 percent higher than this year's planned 6.5 trillion. It appears that, at the meeting of overseas division heads on the 21st, the plan that will finally be decided upon will be to export \$3 billion worth. This year originally had a target of \$3 billion but during the year it was adjusted lower to \$2.7 billion, and the outlook is that it will fall slightly short of that goal.

As for investment, at the beginning of the year it was anticipated that 450 billion won would be invested, but the outlook is that it will only reach 320 billion. Next year they plan to invest 450 billion won. They plan to concentrate their investments more on automobiles, automobile parts, and electronics than on new or expanded facilities.

group	1985 goals for each conglomerate			(in 100 million won units)	
	total sales		growth rate (%)	exports (in units of \$100 million)	investment
	84	85			
Samsung	80,000 (74,000)	98,000	32	60	7,200
Hyundai	90,000 (81,000)	pending	--	pending	5,000
Daewoo	65,000 (60,000)	75,000	25	30	4,500
Lucky-Gold Star	72,000 (75,000)	90,000	20	35	7,850
Sunkyong	54,000 (54,000)	60,000	10	15	3,000
Kukje	21,000 (20,500)	23,000	10	10.5	----
Hyosung	22,000 (20,000)	25,000	25	8	----
Ssangyong	30,000 (30,000)	32,000	7	10.5	----
Korea Explosives	20,000 (21,500)	24,000	12	6	----
Hanjin	18,000	----	----	-----	----

	1985 goals for each conglomerate		(in 100 million won units)		
	total sales		growth rate (%)	exports (in units of \$100 million)	investment
	84	85			
Kumho	7,230 (8,300)	9,000	8	3.5	----
Tusan	13,000 (12,300)	14,000	14	----	----
Lotte	12,000 (11,500)	15,000	30	----	1,500

The numbers in parentheses are this year's anticipated performance

The growth rate for sales is based on the anticipated performance for 1984.

Priority Projects

Samsung	256K DRAM and other semiconductors; video tape recorders, color TV tubes and other electronic products
Hyundai	Electronics, automobiles, the development of technology
Daewoo	Automobiles and automotive products; telecommunications
Lucky-Gold Star	semiconductors and the field of precision chemistry and genetic engineering
Sunkyong	video tapes, production equipment, expanding facilities, carbon filaments, precision chemistry
Kukje	plant export, raw steel, upgrading, radial tires
Hyosung	-----
Ssangyong	-----
Korea Explosives	Suspension of all new investments [in production capital]; focusing investment on research and development to include research institutes
Hanjin	expanding freight capacity in shipping
Kumho	-----
Tusan	construction of the #3 O B plant in Kwangju
Lotte	Construction of of combination hotel and department store buildings on Seoul's Sanup Unhaeng site and in Somyon in Pusan

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPETITION MEASURES ADVANCED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The domestic semiconductor industry, which has been promoting large investments, appears to be affected by the world-wide trend toward declining prices for semiconductors and by the plans of the United States for a semiconductor chip protection bill, and is seeking measures to counter these developments.

According to industry sources on the 14th, American and Japanese semiconductor companies, which dominate world markets, are expanding and fiercely competing for customers, so that the price for semiconductors is continually falling world-wide. 64K DRAM (dynamic random access memory) chips, which sold for \$35 apiece in 1980, have fallen to the \$3 level this year and the outlook is that they will fall to \$2 next year and to \$1.60 by 1987.

Moreover, in the case of 256K DRAM chips, for which there is an expanding market, the outlook is that, with Japan's large semiconductor industry's mass-production system, the price, which was \$100 each in 1982 and fell to \$25 this year, will fall to \$12 next year and to \$5 in 1986.

It is expected that the domestic semiconductor industry will be greatly affected by this series of trends in the international arena, such as the drift toward lower prices, the moves in the United States to repeal customs duties on semiconductors, and the drafting by the United States of a semiconductor chip protection bill which is scheduled to be put into effect next year.

When this semiconductor chip protection law goes into effect, fines and other legal penalties will be imposed in cases where chips are designed by tracing in reverse order the designs in finished products manufactured by famous American semiconductor companies.

Once import duties are repealed, one facet of the domestic semiconductor industry's exporting will be easier, but with the application of the semiconductor chip protection law it will become difficult to export of semiconductor chips manufactured by American companies.

Considering the fact that our nation's businesses by and large are manufacturing such copies for some of the semiconductor chips needed in

household appliances, it appears that such a chip protection law in America will have a great effect, both directly and indirectly.

Accordingly, specialists in the field say that an important step in facing this tendency to declining prices world-wide is to work to lower prices by raising productivity and expanding mass-production. They also say that to confront the enactment of a chip protection law, along with exerting shrewd diplomatic efforts, it is necessary to also induce technological cooperation.

Domestic semiconductor businesses are tending to confront such international trends by actively pursuing productivity improvement and technological cooperation with foreign business. Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co., for example, plans to cut costs through mass production, increasing monthly production of 64K DRAM chips from 1 million units to 6 million. To enhance productivity they plan a major shift into the manufacturing of such products as 16K SRAM (static random access memory) chips, 16K EEP-ROM (erasable and electronically programable read-only memory) chips, 256K ROM (read-only memory) chips, and, for peak added value, integrated circuits for consumer goods such as the integrated circuits in video tape recorders.

Also, Gold Star Semiconductor plans to make exporting easier by linking up with LSI Logic Co. for technological cooperation and cooperating with AMD as well. Hyundai Electronics, too, plans technological cooperation with N-MOS Co. to produce 256K DRAM chips.

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CSO: 4107/046

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that French Premier Laurent Fabius will make an official visit to our country from 7 to 9 March at the invitation of Acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong. Premier Fabius, who is the first French premier to visit our country, will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae and discuss with Acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong matters of common concern between the two countries, including issues on promoting friendship and cooperation. Premier Fabius will be accompanied by some 50 official and unofficial personages including Minister of External Relations Cheysson--whose visit to Korea had been postponed due to the issue of promotion of the status of the North Korean mission in Paris--and 3 other ministers, and national assemblymen. An official of the Foreign Ministry said: The uncomfortable relations between the two countries since the French Government promoted the status of the North Korean mission in Paris last year have been normalized with the agreement between the two countries on the French premier's visit to Korea. However, our government will continue to keenly watch the French Government's attitude toward North Korea. [Text] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN POLICIES MEETING--Seoul, 7 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will hold a meeting here of its diplomatic mission chiefs from Asian and American regions February 14-23 to discuss the direction of the nation's foreign policy as well as ways to improve relations with Third World nations. At the meeting, the government will instruct the chiefs on its major state policies for this year and on the basic direction of its foreign policy. The participants will also discuss ways to promote bilateral relations with their host countries, including economic cooperation and trade. A total of 39 mission chiefs, including Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon and Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok, will take part in the meeting. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MINISTER IN S.AMERICA--Seoul, 7 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Science and Technology Minister Kim Song-chin returned home Thursday after visiting three South American countries as a presidential envoy. Kim visited Surinam, Uruguay and Brazil over the past two weeks and participated in the inauguration of Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on March 1 as an envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE REGRETS MESSAGE--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan sent a message Friday to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte expressing his regret and consolidation over the South American nation's earthquake disaster last weekend, a presidential spokesman said here. Chon said in his message, "It is really regrettable that your nation suffered a great loss of life and property in the recent earthquake near Santiago." He added that he hoped the nation would be restored from the calamity as soon as possible. The major earthquake struck on Sunday and killed at least 135 people, while injuring 2,000 others. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 8 Mar 85 SK]

NORTH, SOUTH DELEGATIONS TO ILO--Both Seoul and Pyongyang will send delegations to the 71st general meeting of the International Labor Organization slated for June as their applications for observer participation have been approved by the ILO's governing body, it was learned yesterday. Foreign Ministry sources said that the 56-member governing body approved both Seoul and Pyongyang's applications on March 1. The government sent a 10-member delegation to last year's general meeting joined by 151 states. A similarly sized delegation headed by a cabinet minister will be sent to the Geneva meeting this year, they said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY CALLS FOR MORAL DISCIPLINE TO CUT FOREIGN DEBTS

SK050053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reducing Foreign Debt"]

[Text] Rising imports and languishing exports have combined to cause a great drain on the nation's foreign exchange reserves and its overall international balance of payments. Though the general trend in our current account deficits has declined sharply in recent years, we hope to reduce them further to the \$500-700 million range this year.

But January has already witnessed a deficit of \$492 million, thus dimming prospects for attaining that goal. An enormous effort will be required to meet the projections of the revised Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86), which calls for a \$400 million surplus next year.

Shoring up Korea's international payments position is the name of the game these days, not only for government economists but for all industrialists and financiers. But the task falls on the shoulders of consumers as well.

Last weekend the Economic Planning Board announced a package of specific measures to stem the increasing flow of dollars out of the country. The policy boils down to the theme of "economize and save"--the only option open to us until the unfavorable external conditions improve significantly.

Ten major raw materials accounting for nearly half our total imports for local consumption would be reduced under the economy scheme. They include crude oil, coal, grains, timber, wood pulp, cotton, wool, sugar, tallow and rubber.

Terms for export financing as well as loans to purchase Korean-made machinery will be ameliorated to encourage local manufacturers and traders to rely less on expensive foreign-made machinery while exporting more.

Other measures call for reducing remittances to Korean students abroad and funds for overseas travel. Invitations to foreign performing artists and professional sportsmen will also be discouraged to cut down on the drain of foreign exchange.

The belt-tightening drive is necessary to conserve foreign exchange for more essential purposes. These negative steps have to be taken along with a positive, comprehensive policy of restructuring the nation's industry and promoting exports.

The problem with our current account deficits has its roots in the \$43.2 billion we owe to other nations. The increasing debt service burden heavily affects our weakening international payments position, so now we must come to grips with the snowballing foreign debt.

Our export industries have begun to shift their emphasis from quantity to quality. This policy requires using less raw materials from foreign sources. Importation of technical know-how is inevitable but payment of royalties for superfluous foreign brands should be minimized.

Reducing imports goes against the avowed policy of trade liberalization to which the government is committed. But the recently initiated import liberalization scheme seems to have gotten out of step with the general tenor of our national economy. Thus we feel this policy should be pursued selectively and with great restraint.

The widespread tendency toward wasteful spending is responsible for the massive imports of foreign commodities. Dwindling demand for domestically produced basic necessities adds to our growing dependence on imports. We must produce more staple foods to satisfy at least minimum demands.

The popular propensity for consumption and extravagance is often aroused by the mass media and their focus on consumption- and pleasure-oriented popular culture. Moral discipline should be enforced so that consumers spend less and save more. In this way we can bolster the viability of the national economy in the international arena.

CSO: 4100/282

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

IBM-KOREA JOINT INVESTMENTS FOR COMPUTER PRODUCTION

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korea 21 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] On 19 December 1984, the Finance Ministry approved the U.S. IBM plan to invest \$13 million in Korea for the production of automatic data processing machines, including computers and their parts and also expendable items beginning next year (1985).

Under the plan, IBM will set up IBM-Korea System, Ltd. and will start producing information processing equipment and their parts and components beginning 1985. In addition, IBM plans to award sub-contracts to the Korean companies for the assembling and the production of a substantial number of components, including processors, keyboards, printers and monitors, for exports overseas as well as for domestic consumption.

It was learned that on the occasion of their production in Korea, IBM plans to have the IBM-Korea System serve as an advance base for supplying computers in Southeast Asia.

In addition, the IBM has decided to develop software, copy and supply the blue prints of software, and offer rights for the use of various software.

According to officials concerned on 20 December 1984, the IBM-Korea System will invest a total of 17.6 billion won, including 10.4 billion won from IBM, 2.35 million dollars in foreign capital and 5.3 billion won worth of bank loans for the production of 18 different kinds of automatic data processing devices and their parts for exports. The company plans to export \$75.44 million worth in 1985, \$108.339 million worth in 1986, \$184.17 million worth in 1987, \$313.09 million worth in 1988, and \$407.01 million worth in 1989.

Under the plan, the IBM-Korean System has decided to procure parts and components from the Korean companies \$5.1 million worth in 1986, \$18.3 million worth in 1987, \$62.1 million worth in 1988, and \$118.5 million worth in 1989, or to have them assemble and produce parts and components.

The IBM-Korea System has decided to produce eight different kinds of 5550 systems mainly for domestic marketing. Any necessary raw materials and parts and components for the production will be procured locally. For the

procurement and production, the company has also decided to award sub-contracts worth \$32.307 million in 1985, \$64.073 million worth in 1986, \$88.216 million worth in 1987, \$114.68 million worth in 1988, and \$149.072 worth in 1989.

The marketing plan for the 5550 system which the company plans to produce for domestic consumption will include 28.7 billion won worth in 1985, 56.6 billion won worth in 1986, 73.6 billion won worth in 1987, 95.6 billion won worth in 1988 and 124.4 billion won worth in 1989.

According to an analysis by officials concerned, the direct advance into Korea by IBM, which hitherto involved in importing and marketing of only finished items, including computers, is expected to bring about the result of the pure foreign exchange earnings such as \$7.71 million in 1986, \$15.5 million in 1987, \$58.62 million in 1988, and \$116.98 million in 1989.

In addition to such tangible gains, the IBM's advance into Korea will also bring about a shifting of the most advanced technology in the computer field, and through the domestic production of computers on a gradual basis, it is expected to develop the nation's computer industry.

In the event, Korea is picked for an advance base in Southeast Asia for a relay trade, it will become a window for the export of computer-related products to be produced in Korea, while experiencing the occurrence of added value within the nation, the officials indicated.

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CS0: 4107/056

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TEXTILE FIRMS' EXPORT TO 'ASIAN' COUNTRY RISES

SK090021 Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 9 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's major synthetic textile exporters are competing severely with their Japanese and Taiwanese rivals to meet a big demand from an unspecified Asian nation, industry sources here said Saturday. The sources refused to identify the importing country.

The big demand has stemmed mainly from a recent change in the importing nation's consumption patterns--from cotton and mixed-spun textiles to polyester georgette and other synthetic textiles, the sources said.

The booming demand from that country has enabled Korea, Japan and Taiwan to hit bottom and then rapidly recover from a prolonged recession in the industry by consuming large parts of the exporters' stockpiles, the sources said.

Such major Korean textile exporters as Tongkuk Trading Co Ltd and Namsun Moolsan Co Ltd have contracted with their buyers in Hong Kong to ship 23 million yards of polyester georgette to the British colony during the first four months of this year.

The textiles, to be re-exported to the unnamed importing country, are reportedly priced at 55 U.S. cents per yard, more than 10 cents lower than Japanese products. In terms of price competitiveness, Korea leads Japan and Taiwan by far in the polyester georgette business.

In order to take full advantage of the special demand, Japanese synthetic textile manufacturers reportedly plan to set up joint export strategies among themselves, while Taiwan's textile industry is considering expanding production facilities, the sources said.

Industry analysts here expressed concern, however, that a possible market glut might result from the three nations' competitive expansion of production facilities.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTER TO CALL ON JAPAN TO OPEN TO ROK ITEMS

SK110313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will renew its longstanding call upon Japan to open its domestic market to Korean-made Products when Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho visits Tokyo this week, officials here said Monday.

Kum will leave here for Tokyo Thursday to participate in the Asian-Pacific trade conference, slated for March 5-17, and will meet with his Japanese counterpart Keiziro Murata to make the request, the officials said.

The Japanese Government announced in December that effective April 1, 1985, it will lower tariffs on 103 commodities from developing countries.

The anticipated Japanese measure, however, has aroused only strong resentment from Korean trade officials, who have pointed out that it will not provide Korea with any "practically easier access" to the Japanese market.

The action will affect 33 Korean-made products, but its effect on Korea's overall export to Japan is expected to remain virtually unchanged because only four articles, including ginseng and cuttlefish, are likely to benefit from the lowered tariffs.

Through its diplomatic channels and trade meetings with Japan, such as the Korea-Japan annual ministerial meeting, Seoul had demanded that Tokyo lower its tariffs and expand the generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) to include 87 agricultural and fisheries products and 1,132 manufactured goods imported from Korea.

In last year's trade meeting between the two nations, Korea confined its request to Japan to tariff reductions on 14 Korean-made products--such as textiles, clothes and footwear--as well as to a GSP expansion of 10 items, including leather goods and copper plates.

CSO: 4100/282

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

CONTINENTAL SHELF COMMISSION MEETING--Seoul, 5 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--Representatives from South Korea and Japan will hold the fifth meeting of the two nations joint commission for the development of the continental shelf March 6-7 in Tokyo to discuss technological details related to oil drilling in the joint continental shelf oil development zone. A Korean Foreign Ministry official said here that the commission will discuss such problems as the prevention of pollution there as well as compensation for fishermen in connection with oil development in the seventh and eighth subzones of the joint zone. In the upcoming meeting, Kwon Pyong-hyon, an official from the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, and Kim Tae-kon, an oil resources coordinator at the Energy-Resources Ministry, will represent Korea. Korea's concessionaire, the U.S. firm Koam, and a Japanese company, the Nippon Oil Co, will resume drilling for oil in the seventh subzone in May and in the eighth subzone in July, the official said. Although seven drillings have been attempted since 1978 in the zone, located along the continental shelf between the two nations, none has produced commercially viable oil. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

BEEF, CATTLE IMPORTS CANCELLED--Seoul, 7 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to cancel all previously planned imports of beef and cattle in order to maintain domestic cattle prices at their current levels, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries announced here Thursday. The government, which had earlier planned to import 9,500 tons of beef this year to maintain a stable supply, cancelled its plan, however, in accordance with new developments: the increase in domestic cattle currently supplied and the augmentation of the overall cattle population, a ministry spokesman said. In addition to the cancellation of the imports, the government will expand the domestic cattle purchase program as well as induce local tourist hotels to use domestically-produced beef instead of its imported counterpart, the spokesman said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 7 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/282

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK ON 3 REVOLUTIONS MARKED

SK030931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the tenth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying out the Three Revolutions", a classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, (March 3, 1975).

In an article headlined "Three Revolutions Must Be Continued Through Generations" NODONG SINMUN says:

The classic work of the great leader gives a scientific and theoretical exposition of the historic inevitability of the three revolutions and comprehensively expounded the origin of the three-revolution team movement. And it underscores the proud successes achieved in carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the past and sets forth concrete tasks to powerfully accelerate these revolutions. For its justness and invincible vitality the work gives a powerful impulse to the Korean people's struggle for carrying on the three revolutions.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the general line of socialist and communist construction. They are a great revolution that must be continued generation after generation. This is because above all that these revolutions are a fundamental way for the building of communism.

The three revolutions must be continued in the whole period of the building of communism. The course of the carrying on of the three revolutions is a course of the building of communism. The completely triumphant socialist society which must be achieved without fail in the course of building communism is possible only through the three revolutions.

To continue the three revolutions generation after generation is a firm guarantee for defending the revolutionary cause of chuche and carrying forward and developing it.

The revolutionary cause of chuche is promoted through the three revolutions. Only when the revolutions are continued generation after generation, can it be brilliantly carried forward to completion.

To steadfastly defend the revolutionary idea and exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the main point in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment.

Noting that the revolutionary cause of chuche is our party's cause, the article stresses:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forward a wealth of ideas and theories in politics, economy, culture and all other fields by his rare intelligence and creative ideological and theoretical activities. Our party's ideas and theories are ones for defending and further developing the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and they serve as a guideline indicating the correct way for successfully advancing the revolution and construction as intended by the great leader.

To vigorously carry on the three revolutions is a decisive guarantee for embodying the ideas and theories of our party.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS SAMIL MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK011541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 66th anniversary of the March First popular uprising, an all-people anti-Japanese resistance which broke out in 1919, and call for promoting the cause of the reunification of the country with united patriotic forces in North and South.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Korean people's historic desire to establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale has not been realised till today when the 40th anniversary of national liberation is approaching.

The U.S. imperialists unleashed a war of aggression in Korean dreaming of dominating the whole of Korea and, since ceasefire, they have schemed to provoke another war of aggression while keeping hold on South Korea.

Availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, the Japanese reactionaries are strengthening their tie-up with the South Korean puppets and moving military bases to western areas of Japan nearer to the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean puppets are kicking up a noisier anti-communist confrontation campaign following the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the present situation in which the tension is growing and the danger of war is increasing due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war makes it urgent to create a firm precondition for peaceful reunification, the paper stresses:

Tripartite talks is a most realistic way for averting the danger of war and turning the situation in favor of peace and peaceful reunification.

The United States must give up the military adventurous policy of aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war and show an affirmative response to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The South Korean authorities also must acceded to it with sincerity.

All the Koreans at home and abroad who are desirous of termination of national division and national reunification must pool strength under the banner of great national unity, transcending difference in idea and social system, for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The South Korean people must wage with redoubled efforts the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy in order to drive the U.S. Armed Forces out of South Korea and achieve independence and democratisation of society.

CSO: 4100/280

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER CALLS FOR WORKING YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVISM

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 15 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Heighten the Shock Troops Role of Youth to Uphold the Decisions of the 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the Party"]

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the Party was held in the socialist revolutionary spirit of the people and youth under the wise leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song and the esteemed leader Kim Chong-il. The people's economic development plan was discussed and decisions were made in the Plenum.

The secretary of Socialist Party Central Committee, the great leader of the party and the people, Marshal Kim Il-song, instructed in the Plenary session a new direction and methods of development of socialism for the next year in order to carry on successful economic plans.

The instructions of our great leader are the standard for the people and youth to follow during the struggle of socialist economic construction and the banner which encourages the Party and the people toward the new success and resolution.

Experiencing the programmatic instruction of the great leader and the decisions of the Plenum, the people and youth are carrying on their duties with fierce devotion and steady conviction.

The opportunity of epoch-making changes was offered by this Plenum. The main tasks of next year's economic development are to bring about a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction and to improve drastically our people's living conditions by putting emphasis on the extraction industry and rail transportation as well as improving the metal industry. The Plenum pleaded with the Party and the people to carry on the struggle to achieve the goals. The main pledge is the achievement of epoch-making changes in socialist economic construction and the improvement of people's living condition by maintaining the high standard of production according to the demands of the business structure and by thoroughly carrying on the self-supporting accounting system. The Party's firm will and decision to lead socialist economic construction to a proud success, to accomplish splendidly the sixth Central Committee decisions, and to provide the people with an abundant and cultural life were well reflected.

In following the wise instructions of the great leader Marshal Kim and the esteemed leader comrade Kim Chong-il, the people and youth prepared a firm basis for opening inroads to this year's economic development.

Adding the speed of the 80s to Chollima, we, the people and youth augmented the forces of production and development and achieved the goal of the second 7-Year Economic Plan. Accordingly, the 10th goal of the 1980's socialist economic construction was achieved by a series of tremendous successes. Especially this year, we applied a concentrated effort to the Kum-duck, Mu-san, An-ju and Hae-san areas and established an enormous advance in opening the door to a new upsurge of socialist economic construction. That eventually brought the glorious success of producing 100 million tons of crops. On top of that we prepared a firm basis to improve living condition by following the party's goal and contributing to the light industrial and service revolution.

The success of this year's economic construction task verifies the rightousness of the Party's economic plan and the force and our power of never-failing unification through which we advance in unity with the Party and struggle together.

Based on already established results we need to achieve a new leap forward.

Next year is a meaningful year for the 40th anniversary of national deliverance and of our Party. Therefore the new trend is our socialist economic construction is in order.

Our important task is to lead next year's socialist economic construction to a proud success and to establish a firm basis for an independent economy by bringing about a new upsurge in economic development. Another task is to lead the 1985 people's economic plan to success by fulfilling early the great task of the 1980's.

According to the decision of the 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, we need to concentrate our effort on next year's extraction industry, rail transportation and our metal industry and open the door to a new economic upsurge. A powerful struggle in improving all the fields of the economy such as electricity, machinery, the chemical industry and agriculture, is in demand. In addition, as decided at the Plenum, we should concentrate on the expansion of non-ferrous metal production, which was decided on the sixth plenum. A decision of the ninth Plenum, emphasizing the import/export trade with Socialist countries and other countries and an economic technology exchange and assistance, should be continuously carried on.

As was decided unanimously at the Central Committee Plenum, next year's people's economic plan accurately reflects detailed facts of economic development and demands. It, also, is structured to bring about a continuous economic upsurge by concentrating on the socialist economic construction. The above displays the party's sophisticated leadership and efficient strategy in observing the demand of economic construction and the people's aim in organizing and unifying the Party, nation and people to meet the demands.

For the WYLM [Working Youth League Members] and youth, who are the main force of the construction of a new society and the vanguard of socialist construction, there is nothing more honorable than leading the memorable struggle of opening a new door at the time of the Party's new economic strategy and calling all of the Party, nation, and people to take on this responsibility.

Our esteemed leader, Kim Chong-il instructed us as follows:

"It is an honor and a privilege of youth to take part in the shock brigade in the Socialist Economic Development".

The WYLM and youth should respect the words of our leader, and become devoted protectors and thorough observers of our economic strategy and carry on the duties of the shock brigade to observe the decisions of the Central Committee.

When we carry on our duties, our economic power will be strengthened; and the materialistic basis for the complete victory of Socialism and independent unification will be strengthened. It will bring an enormous advancement in our struggle for the conversion to the Chuche ideology.

The broad economic task we have to accomplish next year requires the energy and wisdom of the WYLM and our youth who are energetic and burning with a desire for creativity.

As they have always been, it is crucial for the WYLM and youth to carry on the struggle for the accomplishment of the Central Committee's decision, with burning devotion to the Party and the Marshal, and with revolutionary resolution and to solve the difficulties of every dimension of the people's economy.

A burning devotion to the Party and to the Marshal and the revolutionary resolution are essential characteristics required to carry on successful revolutionary tasks.

The WYLM and our youths, as young communists and as hidden heroes and heroes of the movies whose devotion and revolutionary spirit would lead them to jump into water or fire without a moment of hesitation if it is desired by the Party and the Marshal, should give their best in the struggle to accomplish the plan.

The WYLM and youths must overcome boldly and independently any upcoming problems and barriers in the revolutionary spirit of revival of independent force and of arduous effort. They must establish the revolutionary traits of carrying on, without fail, the instructions of the Party and the national plan which is a national law. Especially, they must solve the vital barriers during the execution of the people's economic plan by leading the "Kim Yuck Youth Shock Brigade", "Cha Kwang-su Youth Shock Brigade", and other youth shock troop activities.

During the course of the Socialist economic construction, it is an important necessity in the accomplishment of next year's plan to uphold thoroughly the Tae'an business system which is the most superior economic management system the justice and superiority of which are well known.

Our Great leader Kim Il-song said that the Tae'an business system proposed by the party at the Plenum is superior economic management system and issued instructions to follow the example of the system.

The WYLM and youth, as masters of factory, office and production, should participate, with the pride of a master, in attaining the Tae'an business structure as our great leader wishes.

The WYLM and youth must upgrade the level of technology and accept the new technical innovation propositions and leading work methods. And the WYLM and youth must bring about new innovations in facility management and independent management business by augmenting the seizure movement called "Devoted youth unit learning after the 26th class".

Emphasizing the conservation struggle as a master of our nation's economy is one of the important methods in accomplishing next year's economic plan.

As a true master of the nation, the WYLM and youth must contribute all the effort in upgrading the per capita production and lowering the prime cost by increasing production through using less resources, fuel, material and labor. Especially, they must systematically reduce the standard of material consumption per unit of product and increase labor productivity. Increased and better quality production utilizing existing labor, existing facilities and existing material can be achieved by activities such as surplus seeking struggle, "youth conservation sentry post", and "youth conservation barn."

The WYLM and our youth's revolutionary enthusiasm and spirit to accomplish the decisions of the 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee is extremely high.

WYLM managers and workers must organize a systematic political business to encourage the WYLM and youth to remember the instructions of the great leader and the decision of the Plenum and carry on the task to a perfect success.

WYLM managers and workers must follow the examples of the third revolutionary red manner seizure movement, hidden heroes' conduct, and movie heroes' achievements. By using political propaganda in the battlefields and increasing the drum beat of economic movement, they must create various economic activities suitable for the WYLM and youth so that a miracle and reforms will be created in every work sector.

Our Party is expecting a greater victory resulting from the accomplishment of the decision of the 10th Plenum.

Nothing is impossible under the wise leadership of the Party and Marshal, never-failing power of the unification of the Party and the people and the sturdy base of independent people's economy which possesses the never-ending production potential.

All WYLM and youth must keep in mind the Party's trust and expectations and, by accomplishing the decision of the 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, must become the trust-worthy youth vanguard of the Party.

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CSO: 4110/064

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GDR PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY MEETING--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--A meeting was held on March 1 at Kim Il-song Military University on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic. Invited there were Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador, and Franz Schwarz, military attache, of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were Lieutenant General Kim Sun-il of the Korean People's Army and teachers and students of the university. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2334 GMT 1 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/264

N KOREA/ECONOMY

COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION WORK ETHICS STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let us Further Tighten Cooperative Production Organization"]

[Text] The 10th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee pointed out that organizing cooperative production well is, along with securing supplies and organizing transportation well, a key to normalizing production at a high level and fruitfully executing the people's economic plan.

Organizing cooperative production well is an important task that must be resolutely adhered to in carrying through the decisions of the plenary session.

The great leader Kim Il-song gave the following instructions:

"If factories and enterprises scale back their overall capacity, they must first produce the cooperative production goods stipulated in the plan and send them out on time." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 237)

Organizing cooperative production well is an important matter affecting the outcome of socialist economic construction.

In a socialist society, factories, enterprises and all branches of the people's economy form one large cooperative body, and production is the cooperative product of all within the scope of the entire, highly-organized society. For that reason, if even just one unit cannot organize production well and a shortfall results, that will cause trouble for related branches, factories and enterprises, and it will not be possible to kindle a limitless upsurge in production.

Furthermore, holding high the decisions of the 10th Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, we must achieve a profound new leap forward and advance in socialist economic construction next year and launch a more vigorous struggle to expedite and capture the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. The momentous task before us makes it an even more pressing requirement that in every branch of the people's economy we do the work of organizing production well, as well as ensuring supplies and organizing transportation.

Our current economic potential is enormous. If we only organize cooperative production well, we can more abundantly display the productive potential we already have and can superbly perform the colossal tasks before us.

All functionaries must bring about a new turnaround in the work of organizing cooperative production, correctly recognizing that organizing cooperative production well is an important key to normalizing production at a high level and successfully fulfilling the people's economic plan.

It is more important than anything else to have the correct viewpoint and attitude toward cooperative production.

The viewpoint and attitude toward cooperative production is the starting point for functionaries working responsibly from a national stance in a manner befitting those in charge. Thinking only of the work of one's own branch, one's own factory and one's own enterprise, without a heightened sense of collective responsibility for production in other branches and other units, has no relationship with an attitude befitting a master toward the nation's economic tasks. Our party requires that all functionaries, on the communist collectivist principle of "one for all, all for one," think of others before themselves and give priority first to producing and ensuring cooperative goods and supplies that are to be given to other branches, other factories and other enterprises.

Functionaries in all branches of the people's economy, as the party demands, must tighten up the work of organizing cooperative production from the standpoint of the party and the state and must try to store up reserves of cooperative goods by producing such goods first, at the beginning of the month, and firmly ensuring their priority.

In the organization of cooperative production, it is important to be exactly in step with the cooperative production and to improve command of its implementation.

If the cooperative production plan is not followed exactly, it will not be possible to go straight forward with cooperative production that meets today's requirement for elevating production specialization and cooperation to an extremely high level.

Functionaries must proceed with cooperative production precisely in accordance with the plan on the principle of granting priority to the cooperative production of goods and supplies needed for cooperative production on the basis of pre-determined standards, further improving the way cooperative production is implemented in accordance with the plan. In particular, the functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council must thoroughly guarantee the feasibility and scientific character of cooperative production plans by working with functionaries of factories and enterprises to correlate precisely cooperative production in accordance with concrete understanding and calculation of all conditions and possibilities.

No matter how well coordinated a plan is, if no great effort is made to carry it out, then it can not be successfully implemented. Functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council must grasp cooperative production as a unified whole and press forward in a revolutionary spirit to improve its management to meet today's requirements. In particular, the functionaries in planning and pushing forward with cooperative production must first guarantee essential cooperative production goods, increasing production of export goods, giving priority to the extraction industry and rail transport and upgrading the metallurgical industry further.

In the same manner, the State Administration Council, functionaries in its ministries and committees, and functionaries of trading companies and supply companies must turn serious attention to the work of responsibly and promptly supplying the materials needed in factories and enterprises which are shouldering a heavy responsibility for cooperative production goods.

Cooperative production discipline must be strengthened. In the absence of firm discipline, it is not possible to accomplish correctly cooperative production which is complicated and proceeds over a broad area. Functionaries of the ministries and committees of the State Administration Council, correctly recognizing that the plan has the nature of laws and directives and pushing forward vigorously with the work of carrying out the cooperative production plan, must strongly demand that there be absolutely no manifestations of violations of cooperative production discipline.

Also, when critiquing the status of the plan's implementation in branches of the people's economy, in factories and in enterprises, it is imperative to rigorously examine the status of the guarantees of cooperative production of goods and supplies used in cooperative production, and measures should be promptly formulated to rectify manifestations of violations of cooperative production discipline.

Appropriate party organizations must turn serious attention to cooperative production. Party organizations, pressing ahead and grasping firmly the work of correctly carrying through the party's demands regarding cooperative production, must lead correctly in such a way that there will be absolutely no manifestations of particularism among the functionaries

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CSO: 4110/063

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSUMER GOODS INCREASE REPORTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 31 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Ki-pok: "August 3d Consumer Goods Increasing"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We must put effort into the consumer goods industry so that all sorts of articles for everyday use essential to the lives of workers will be produced in large quantities."

This year, under the revolutionary leadership of the party and the leader, there have been great advances in the production of articles for everyday use.

Overall the production of consumer goods has increased rapidly but among them "August 3d consumer goods" have increased epochally.

If you talk only of how many different kinds of items there are nation-wide, there are tens of thousands of them.

The dear comrade Kim Chong-il, who clarified the direction and methods of further enhancing the production of articles needed in everyday life to meet the daily rise in the workers' standard of living, directed that in factories and enterprises those workshops and work teams producing articles needed in everyday life be managed well and that household production cooperatives and household work teams in all cities and counties be increased, increasing immensely the production of "August 3d consumer goods."

Accordingly, the ranks of consumer goods workshops and work teams in factories, enterprises and people's neighborhood units and of household production cooperatives, household work teams and household service workers have grown, greatly assisting the betterment of the people's living conditions.

Now there are more than 200 direct-sale outlets operating throughout the country and there tens of thousands of kinds of "August 3d consumer goods" regularly appear.

Let us look at the Man-gyongdae area alone. With more than 20 consumer goods workshops and work teams in factories and enterprises and over 70 household work teams operating, over 2,000 items of "August 3d consumer goods" are pouring out. This is a growth of nearly two times over what it was last August.

In Man-gyongdae machine tool factory alone, 55 kinds of "August 3d consumer goods" are being produced from by-products and scrap.

Last August 3d, while reviewing the Pyongyang City Light Industrial Products Exhibition Hall, the dear comrade Kim Chong-il gave various kinds of products from the Man'gyongdae area a high evaluation, including souvenir items, two kinds of locks and ash trays.

Pushing ahead with the tasks of household work teams by the method of creating a model in one unit and generalizing it, by region there have been Tongdaewon region, with a 2.3 times increase in the number of household work teams, a 3.8 times increase in varieties of products and a nearly two times increase in industrial production; Hwangju-kun, which is managing well its household production cooperatives and has increased income 1.5 times; the Songch'on region and Kaech'on-kun, which have worked well with household service workers and have come to produce many products; Namp'o city and Tokch'on-kun, which have utilized well household-use production teams and household work teams to doggedly increase production...really, it is not possible to count them all.

In Moranbong garment production cooperative they are actively searching out and mobilizing their internal reserves and are producing 150 kinds of good-quality mosaic products. In Sukch'on straw factory they are producing many straw products with their own raw materials and supplies.

At the Pyongyang number one department store, Pyongyang number two department store and Hyesan department store, they are operating household-use production teams and household work teams well and are producing and providing hundreds of high-quality sundry goods of all kinds for everyday use.

Loftily upholding the decisions of the tenth plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee, in every province, every city and every county, by making the fires of the light industry revolution and the service revolution blaze even hotter and producing more and better "August 3d consumer goods," they are actively contributing to elevating the people's standard of living.

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CSO: 4110/093

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON DPRK WINTER FISHING SEASON CATCH

SK081020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The first catch in the winter fishing season (October 1984-February 1985) was tens of thousands of tons more than in the previous corresponding period, according to materials available at the fisheries commission.

To say nothing of the winter fishing plan, the first half year target of this year was overfulfilled.

In the period the fishermen markedly raised the per boat haul by applying advanced fishing methods.

Especially the East Sea fishermen hauled over 20,000 tons of fish daily in the first 10 odd days of this year.

The pelagic fishing administration caught over 90 tons at maximum per netting by concentrating the fishing boats on the central fishing ground.

As a result, the Kangwon Provincial Fishing Administration carried out the first half year fishing plan at 119.8 percent at the end of January and then various fishery stations on the East coast including the Soho, Ryukdae and Samho announced the fulfillment of their first half year assignments.

Successes have been registered in fish processing and freezing, too.

Entering this year, the Sinpo fishery complex increased the amount of fish freezing and drying 1.2 times and salting 1.3 times compared with the same period last year.

Korea has set itself the goal of producing 5 million tons of marine products annually at the end of the 1980s.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

AREA OF IRRIGATED FIELDS EXPANDED

SK052315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--More than 200 reservoirs and 3,000 pumping stations and a large number of establishments for using underground water were built in Korea during the period of the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, with the result that the area of fields under irrigation was expanded 1.4 times.

A developed irrigation system has been established in Korea.

The lakes Yongpung and Taesong and other man-made lakes with a storage capacity of 10,000-40,000 chongmi of water (one chongmi is 10,000 cubic meters) and minor reservoirs have been built in all parts of the country, with a total storage capacity of nearly 300,000 chongmi of water.

A ramified irrigation system by water pumps has been developed.

The number of pumping stations is more than 20,000, most of which are operated by electric power.

The total extension of channels from reservoirs and pumping stations to paddy and non-paddy fields is more than 40,000 kilometers.

Underground water is also effectively utilized in irrigation.

A water jetting irrigation system has been introduced in vegetable fields and double cropping fields.

In Korea paddy field irrigation was completed long ago and dry field irrigation has been finished in the main, except highly sloping fields.

A solid drainage system has also been set up. The drainage capacity reaches hundreds of thousands of horse power and drainage canals extend more than a thousand kilometers. A regular irrigation and drainage system makes it possible to successfully overcome severe drought and flood damages and reap bumper crops every year in Korea.

The production of 10 million tons of grain last year was attributable partly to the establishment of a developed irrigation system.

CSO: 4100/280

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INNOVATIONS IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--New innovations are reported from the northern railway construction site. Entering this year, the builders there built over 7,000 meters of roadbeds and completed one more tunnel. The youth shockbrigaders there successfully carried out a medium-scale blast involving 12,000 tons of earth for excavating bedrocks on both sides and are topping their daily quotas by 70 percent in removing the scraped earth. The Chongjin Railway Construction corps, the youth shock brigades of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces and Kaesong Municipality have already overfulfilled the first quarter year plans by giving full scope to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. The youth shockbrigaders of Pyongyang Municipality and North Pyongan Province are fulfilling their daily assignments at 180-200 percent by making holes on rocks suitable to the winter conditions and raising the blasting efficiency. Thanks to the devoted efforts of the constructors, a total of more than 14,000 meters of tunnels have already been driven through, hundreds of structures built and the roadbed construction in the whole section is near completing. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 4 Mar 85 SK]

SINSONGCHON RAILROAD STATION ELECTRIFIED--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The electrification of the yard shunting track of Sinsongchon railway station, one of the major stations on the Korean railways, has been completed in a short time. The electrification of the 12 kilometer long shunting tracks has lifted the traffic capacity of the station more than 50 percent and made it possible to save a number of shunting engines and much labor force and coal and increase the yearly freight transport over 200,000 tons by augmenting the yard shunting capacity. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extended thanks to the three--revolution team members and the workers and technicians who had rendered meritorious services in the project. A meeting was held on March 7 to convey the thanks and open the electrified shunting tracks to traffic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Mar 85 SK]

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES---Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)---More than 74,000 tons of coal were produced outside the February plan under the Ministry of Coal Industry in Korea. The January plan had also been topped by far. The pace-setter in the increase production of coal is the Anju district coal mining complex, one of the nation's biggest coal producers. Its January output was 150,000 tons more than in the last month of 1984. And the daily average in February was 1,300 tons up on that in January. As a result it had hit its February coal production quota at 104.6 percent by the 25th. The Sunchon district coal mining complex surpassed its February coal production target by a wide margin by giving a definite precedence to earth capping and tunneling through and effective utilization of highly efficient mining equipment. The February commitments were honored more than 5 days earlier than schedule at the Namyang coal mine under the Tokchon district coal mining complex and over 3 days earlier at the Myongchon and Kunsim coal mines under the northern district general bureau of coal industry and at the Inpo coal mine under the Pukchang district coal mining complex. Korea is blessed with rich coal resources. The coal output shot up 50 percent during the Second 7-Year Plan period (1978-1984). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 3 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/264

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CONTINUES TO DEVELOP

SK042317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Public health service is developing in Korea.

Built during the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984) alone were the Pyongyang maternity hospital, Pyongyang Namsan Polyclinic, Pyongyang Municipal dental prevention hospital, South Hamgyong provincial dental prevention hospital, hospital attached to the Kanggye University of Medicine, hospital at the Komdok general mining enterprise, Tokchon County people's hospital and some 290 other prophylactic and therapeutic organs equipped with modern medical facilities and establishments.

In this period the number of doctors increased 1.4 times and that of hospital beds 106 percent.

Today the average life span of people has lengthened 36 years compared with that in the preliberation days to reach 74 years.

But the mortality rate reduced to one-fifth.

In Korea where preventive medicine is basic in public health service, medical establishments have been set up in all places where there are people and the section doctor system is in force.

Everyone receives systematic preventive medical service including regular medical checkup, medical consultation and preventive inoculation having doctors in his charge. Already in 1982 medical service for everyone of people numbered 18.5.

In Korea where the protection of working people's health is guaranteed by the public health law, universal free medical services is in force. All medical services from diagnosis to treatment, operation and hospitalization, to say nothing of medicines given to patients from the medical organs, are free of charge.

The additional benefits people receive through the free medical service annually amount to their two months' pay.

Today the Korean people are living happily, singing of good health and long life under the public health system which takes universal and complete free medical treatment and preventive medicine as a basis.

CSO: 4100/280

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 2 MAR DPRK PRESS

SK020421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 2 Mar 85

["Press Review"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song to Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of the oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Romanian papers reported about the participation of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the elections of deputies to provincial, city and county people's assemblies, according to the dailies.

NODONG SINMUN prints a report that foreign mass media gave publicity to immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song. The paper conveys words of South Korean people deeply revering President Kim Il-song.

Appearing in the press are accounts of a meeting of teachers and students of the Pyongyang first senior middle school held to evince their determination to thoroughly implement the on-the-spot teachings of President Kim Il-song.

The DPRK Consulate General in Nakhodka, the Soviet Union, arranged a show of the Korean documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits the Soviet Union at the Head of a Party and State Delegation," says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper runs an article on the imperishable feats performed by Comrade Kim Il-song for laying a solid foundation for building the party, the country and the army right after liberation.

The paper reports that the magazine NEW KOREA No 1 was published in Norway.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON carry editorials respectively calling for effecting an upsurge in the production of chemical fertilizers and for raising the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education.

NODONG SINMUN introduces the workers of the Komdok general mining enterprise who are making innovations in the production of nonferrous metal ore.

Papers convey the press tone of socialist countries bitterly denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Given in the press is an information of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland denouncing the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the arms buildup and armaments expansion in South Korea.

Papers play the South Korean puppets' stereotyped ballad of "Southward Invasion."

In a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation NODONG SINMUN says that the puppet clique showed extra zeal in reinforcing the ruling system while frantically staging the criminal "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal together with the U.S. imperialists.

Papers inform the readers that "along the road of creation and peace, the road of completing developed socialism," a speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, was published in booklet in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Foreign Ministry refuted the United States' groundless accusation of the Soviet Union, the president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia called for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation with successes in labour and the third meeting of journalists of nonaligned countries was held in Cairo.

Seen in the international news column of NODONG SINMUN are reports that a summit conference of member nations of the Organisation for Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin was held in Tanzania, the Soviet Peace Committee called for strengthening the anti-war campaign and the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation condemned the criminal moves of the South African racist regime.

The paper denounces the Israeli aggressors for committing unpardonable criminal acts in different occupied areas of Palestine.

Given in the paper are reports on the launching of artificial earth satellites in the Soviet Union, cooperation of the African Sahel countries in research of forestry and the agricultural development in Mongolia.

The paper introduces a rural village on the outskirts of Beijing.

CSO: 4100/264

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA REVIEWS 4 MARCH NODONG SINMUN

SK040402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 4 Mar 85

["Review of NODONG SINMUN"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today reports that a Syrian paper carried immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a seminar on his work was held in Somalia.

It is reported in the paper that seminars on the new year address of President Kim Il-song were held in Tanzania and Madagascar.

Highlighted in the paper is the first installment of the political essay "Heroic Epic of Yongsong" which says that a heroic epic of manufacturing a 10,000 ton press as a gift of loyalty to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea is being written at the Yongsong machine complex which was called "a mother factory," "a hero factory," "a factory inheriting the revolutionary traditions" and "a model factory of self-reliance" by President Kim Il-song for its innovations and miracles in the arduous days of laying a solid foundation of the independent national economy and highly praised as a powerful enterprise by the glorious party centre.

The paper reports successes of labour in different domains of the national economy including the news that the builders of the northern railways are making big advance, having set themselves a goal to fulfill their construction assignments for this year before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The DPRK ambassador to Czechoslovakia presented his credentials to the Czechoslovak president, the Guinean minister of agriculture inspected the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science and Korean films were screened in various countries, says the paper.

The daily informs the readers that a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the March first popular uprising and oppose and denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and that the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and the Latin American Continental Student Organization made public statements in condemnation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal.

According to NODONG SINMUN, the group for the study of the chuche idea of Malagasy writers and artists published a statement rejecting the Seoul Olympiad, REUTER pointed out that free press is still a long way off in South Korea.

The paper says an Afghan paper carried an article entitled "South-South Cooperation Is Demand of Our Time" which emphasises that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making positive efforts for the realisation of south-south cooperation.

The Mexican president declared that Mexico would not yield to the United States, the chairman of the presidium of the People's Supreme Council of Democratic Yemen called for Arab unity, Julio Maria Saguinetti assumed office as president of the oriental Republic of Uruguay and the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party expressed support to the anti-nuclear policy of New Zealand, reports the daily.

Economic news from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Yugoslavia is seen in the daily.

An article of the paper lays bare the true intention of the United States, Britain, Japan and some other Western countries launching an anti-UNESCO campaign.

CSO: 4100/264

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA CARRIES REVIEW OF 5 MAR DPRK PRESS

SK050421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 5 Mar 85

["Press Review"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today conveys words of South Korean people expressing ardent reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article titled "Land Administration Is Worthwhile Work for Eternal Prosperity of the Country and Happiness of the Generations To Come" in connection with the fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his letter to the attendants of the national meeting of land administration workers "On improving and strengthening land administration," expounded in an allround way the revolutionary nature of the land administration, its importance and problems of principle arising in further improving and strengthening this work.

Conspicuous in NODONG SINMUN is political essay titled "Heroic Epic of Yongsong" (last installment), which says that the workers of the Yongsong machine complex, a leading machine production base of the country, are building a 10,000 ton press as a gift to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with an indomitable spirit and boldness.

Dailies observe day of agricultural working people (March 5).

Conveyed in dailies are reports that the working people throughout the country are effecting a great upsurge in production and construction to adorn this year marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and party founding with shining successes.

It is reported in the press that Premier Kang Song-san met the Soviet Government economic delegation and the delegation of the Cobec Commercial Company of Brazil.

The Rwandan president met a delegation of the international affairs department of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, report dailies.

NODONG SINMUN says that members of the rising generation are being successfully trained at the Pyongyang first senior middle school which was built well as a model of general secondary education under the far-reaching plan of our party to give full play to the genuine superiority of the chuche-based education.

Appearing in the press is news that students of Koryo University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration before a puppet court, students of the Institute of International Studies in Seoul waged a sit-in against the evacuation of the institute building, dismissed workers of South Korea in their appeal called for a minimum wage system and the South Korea Council of Movement for Democratic Press in its inaugural declaration called for creating genuine democratic and national press.

Commenting on the "amnesty" for prisoners in South Korea, dailies brand it as a mere claptrap tactics aimed to lull people and public opinion opposed to the fascist dictatorship.

Commenting on the recent allegation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan that we have finished the "deployment" of combat units in the frontline area and their "strategic disposition" and plan to start a "surprise attack", MINJU CHOSON says: This seeks a dirty aim to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and justify his clique's war moves at any cost.

NODONG SINMUN reports that foreign newspapers condemned the puppet National Assembly elections in South Korea.

According to the paper, Yugoslav and Egyptian papers introduced development of agriculture in Korea.

Printed in MINJU CHOSON are notes (first part) by No Yong-sop who has returned to the embrace of the DPRK after he went to South Korea from the North.

Seen in dailies are reports that the Nicaraguan president made public a statement of the government of the republic in view of the grave situation and a meeting of labor innovators was held in Beijing.

NODONG SINMUN carries news that the head of state of Surinam expressed support to the efforts of "Contadora Group" for sovereignty, the new Uruguayan president signed a law on legalizing political parties, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America lashed at the racist policy of the Reagan administration and the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY hit at the U.S. policy towards Nicaragua.

Economic news from Romania and Cuba is seen in the daily.

An article of the paper assails the U.S. Administration's illegal and outrageous acts against Nicaragua.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ISSUE NO 3 OF KULLOJA PUBLISHED, HIGHLIGHTED

SK091024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 3, 1985, a politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been brought out.

The magazine carries the full text of "The Position and Role of a County in the Building of Socialism", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was published on March 18, 1964.

The treatise consists of three parts: "1. necessity of setting up regional bases in the building of socialism", "2. the county as the all-embracing unit of local economic development" and "3. The county as the base of the economic links between town and country".

The treatise notes that to eliminate the difference between town and country and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry by enhancing the role of county is a strategic task to be firmly adhered to by the party and state of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system.

Carried in the magazine is an editorial article titled "Let Us Glorify the 40th Anniversaries of the National Liberation and the Party Founding With Proud Victory and Hearty Response to the Militant Calls of the Party".

Noting that the calls published by the Central Committee of the WPK on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation (August 15, 1945) and the party founding (October 10, 1945) fully reflect the steadfast will and determination of our party to add shine to the immortal revolutionary feats performed by the great leader President Kim Il-sung and display the grand appearance of the fatherland on a fuller scale by bringing about an epochal turn in socialist construction, the article urges entire party members and working people to make shine the significant holidays with proud victory by powerfully accelerating socialist construction in response to these militant calls.

The article calls for a successful work for further strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly relations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

Articles headlined "To Implement the Three-Revolution Line Under the Leadership of the Party Is a Firm Guarantee for the Victory of our Revolution" and "The Main of Ideological Consciousness Is Class Consciousness" are carried in the magazine.

Printed in it are articles on the party building titled "To Work With Methodology Is an Important Principle of the Party Work" and "The Party Organization Is the Protector of Political Life".

The magazine includes articles titled "Let Us Effect a New Upswing in Agricultural Production by Applying the Chuche Method of Farming", "Great Vitality of Our Party's Policy of Developing Local Industry With County as the Unit", "Sub-work Team Management System Is a Superior Method of Agricultural Management" and "Production of Consumption Goods Through a Massive Movement Is an Important Guarantee for Raising the People's Living Standard."

It carries an article under the headline "Guidance of the Party Work in the Countryside Is an Important Task of the County Party Committee" and an article titled "Factory College Is a Superior Form of Education Closely Combining Education With Production".

In an article titled "To Improve North-South Relations Through Dialogue and Negotiation Is a Consistent Stand of Our Party" the magazine stresses that if the South Korean authorities truly want dialogue and the improvement of North-South relations, they should show practical sincerity for normalizing the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks which have already opened and turn to a correct attitude toward dialogue so that high-level political talks might be arranged at an early date.

It carries a summary of "In Conformity With the Demand of Developed Socialism", an article contributed to the No 18, 1984, issue of the KOMMUNIST, a politico-theoretical organ of the CPSU Central Committee, by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In an article titled "Reactionary Nature of U.S. War Industrial Complexes" the magazine notes that the U.S. war industrial complexes are groups of war-maniacs who are running about with bloodshot eyes to commit without hesitation even a nuclear war and a star war threatening the existence of mankind and a pack of wolves who perpetrate human butchery under human mask, regarding the war of aggression as a means of money-making, says the article.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Many new books have been brought out by various publishing houses of Korea. The Working People's Organizations Publishing House issued the book "Immortal Loyal Stars". On the basis of vivid materials, it tells stories about the young communists who attended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem with their loyal hearts as the leader and lodestar of the Korean revolution, the sun of the nation and the center of unity and cohesion at the dawn of the Korean revolution. The Kumsong Youth Publishing House brought into the world books dealing with the noble virtues of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is bringing the bud of talent of the youth and children into bloom and showing all care to them embracing them in his bosom of love and books on our party's brilliant guidance of sports. It also printed the book "The Rays of Loyalty", a collection of materials showing that Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, defended and guarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically and with her own life in the whole period of her revolutionary activities. It has also published various literary and art books and books of basic natural sciences. Meanwhile, the science and encyclopedia Publishing House brought out the book "Topography of Korea" and the Industrial Publishing House the book "Rudiments of Telecommunication." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY REPORTED

SK100417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Science and technology are rapidly developing in Korea.

Over 69,000 technical innovation proposals were incorporated in production every year in industrial fields during the second 7-year plan period (1978-1984).

In this period our scientists and technicians completed their research into new methods of casting, and air-tight carbide production, advanced methods of coal cutting, carbide covering and so on.

Advanced production methods, processes and engineering methods including the high-speed spinning process were studied and introduced and new modern machines of high efficiency of various kinds studied and developed to greatly contribute to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

In agricultural field, scientific and technical problems arising in improving seed growing and cultivation of farm crops were successfully solved.

In particular, the shock brigades of scientists and technicians contributed a lot to the scientific and technological development in the country.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the shock brigades of scientists were organized and sent to different fields of the national economy in 1978 in order to develop science and technology in conformity with the demand of developing reality in which the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy were put to the fore. The "February 17 shock brigades of scientists" now active at major factories, enterprises and other units have completed and introduced into production several thousands of pieces of new scientific research assignments over the last few years.

Subsequently, the "February 17 shock brigades of scientists and technicians" and "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" were formed one after another.

They are successfully solving urgent scientific and technical problems at the production sites.

A solid base has been laid in Korea for a rapid development of science and technology.

The academy of sciences, and many other academies of sciences of different branches, institutions and industrial laboratories have been solidly built up.

The number of professors and doctors has increased. [A total of] 1.25 million intellectuals are doing their bit creditably in the country's scientific and technical development.

CSO: 4100/280

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

MEETING ON TECHNICAL INNOVATION---Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)---A national meeting was held on February 28 and March 1 in Pyongyang for introduction of experiences gained in technical innovation. The meeting introduced good experiences achieved in the past through active technical innovation in economizing and making a more effective use of the country's resources. Hong Ki-pok, a worker inventor, introduced his experience gained in manufacturing new facility to economize the country's resources while markedly increasing production. Workers and technicians from various factories and enterprises also introduced their experiences in realizing technical innovation proposals of high economic value which are scientifically and technologically guaranteed. Among them are those gained in the introduction of heat radiation paints into electric heating facilities by effective use of raw materials and resources of our country and the use of sapropelic coal in industrial field. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/264

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN COMMEMORATE 1 MARCH UPRISING

SK040834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan commemorating the 66th anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising and opposing and condemning the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on March 1. Attending the meeting were Han Tok-su, chairman, and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan. The meeting was addressed by Vice Chairman Pak Chae-no.

Noting that the national sovereignty of our people has not yet been attained on a nationwide scale till this year in which falls the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, he said: This is because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who took the place of the Japanese imperialists in South Korea and the treacheries of the U.S. imperialists' stooges and their policy of dependence on outside forces.

He sternly condemned with bitter national resentment the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the Korean people for reunification at a time when another contact and dialogue between north and south were being arranged after a long interval with the DPRK's relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as an occasion by answering them with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, an all-embracing "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" against the northern half of Korea.

Declaring that peace talks and war exercises are incompatible with each other, Pak Chae-no demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities stop at once their reckless war game and the U.S. imperialist aggressors immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he said, they should not resort to division and war manoeuvres but respond with sincerity to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The meeting was also addressed by Torao Takazawa, deputy secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, and other Japanese figures of various circles who were guests there.

They denounced the "Team Spirit 85" as a criminal act endangering peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and accused the Japanese reactionary authorities of involving themselves in it. An indignation speech was made at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/264

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN FLAY 'FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION LAW'

SK072329 Pyongyang KNCA in English 2300 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--On-street propaganda, petition and signature campaign are being vigorously conducted by Koreans in all parts of Japan in demand of a radical revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law".

More than 350 functionaries of various organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Osaka Prefecture held on-street propaganda, shouting "Radically correct the 'Foreigners Registration Law'" at ten main railway stations on February 21.

That day Korean youths and women under the Toshima branch of Chongnyon conducted on-street propaganda, distributing propaganda bills calling for a revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" at Ikebukuro railway station.

Earlier, propaganda bills were distributed by officials and compatriots under the Itabashi and Katsushika branches of Chongnyon through door-to-door visits.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Chongnyon central organisation on February 19 visited the central headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and requested it to actively support and encourage the Japan-resident Koreans' struggle for a radical correction of the "Foreigners Registration Law".

Representatives of the Osaka Korean High School students submitted to the Osaka city office on February 25 a letter of Korean students and a letter containing their signatures in demand of a radical revision of the "law".

Representatives of Korean children in Miyagi Prefecture called a press conference that day, at which they called upon public opinion to strive for a revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law".

CSO: 4100/280

22 March 1985

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM JAPAN COMPATRIOTS

SK041052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and letters from a central meeting of Korean residents in Japan for warmly supporting the nation-saving proposal advanced by Marshal Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year and implementing his teachings this year and a meeting of Korean educational workers, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools for extending thanks to him for having sent educational aid fund and stipends in the 94th installment.

The message of thanks from the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee sincerely extends the highest honor and thanks to the great leader, saying that the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him are imbued with his far-reaching plan to rear school youth and children of compatriots in Japan to be able patriotic personnel, regarding democratic national education as an important work guaranteeing the future development of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan.

The message expresses the resolution to strengthen and develop Chongnyon into an organisation of patriotic overseas compatriots remaining faithful forever to the great leader and the glorious party centre and effect a new turn in national education.

The letter from the central meeting of Korean residents in Japan points out that the new nation-saving proposition advanced by the great leader is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for defending peace in our country and paving the way for an independent and peaceful reunification.

The letter expresses firm determination of the attendants to powerfully wage a massive political work for realising the DPRK's tripartite talks overtures, actively support the South Korean people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and increase the number of the supporters and sympathizers for national reunification.

The message and letters wholeheartedly wish Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

BOOK ON KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The book "Leader Kim Chong-il" published by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) is being deeply studied by Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in different parts of Japan through various means including reading, seminar and discussion. Discussions on the book were held in mid-February respectively at the Ibaragi and Aichi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon. Study reports on the book were followed by speeches at the discussions. The reporters and speakers said that while reading with avidity the book "Leader Kim Chong-il" (Parts 1 and 2), they could deeply understand that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held as a great successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche by the unqualified trust and support of the popular masses, and he has wisely led the revolution and construction to perform revolutionary exploits worthy of particular mention in human history. The Korean people are an honorable and happy people envied by the world people as they are confidently advancing along the road of victory under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, they emphasized. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 2 Mar 85]

CAMPAIGN TO LEARN KOREAN--Tokyo, 1 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A joint meeting of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and three other organisations under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on February 27 to launch a massive movement to learn and use the written and spoken languages of the motherland. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The meeting was attended by First Vice Chairman Yi Chin-kyu and Vice Chairman Pak Chae-no of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and Chongnyon functionaries from all parts of Japan. In his speech First Vice Chairman Yi Chin-kyu underlined the significance of the joint meeting, stressing that the Korean language is a priceless wealth of the Korean people not interchangeable with anything, which has been defended and made to shine through a bloody struggle. He indicated tasks to wage a vigorous drive to learn and use the Korean language and letters among all compatriots. The meeting adopted a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 4 Mar 85]

EDUCATIONAL AID FUNDS--Tokyo, 7 Mar (KCS-KCNA)--A meeting of Korean educational workers, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools was held in Osaka on March 3 to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for having sent educational aid funds and stipends in the 95th installment for the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. No Chae-ho, chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, in his reported extended deepest thanks to the great leader and the glorious party center, talking about unbounded emotion and joy upon receiving again a large amount of educational aid funds and stipends from the great leader for the education of the children of Koreans in Japan. The meeting heard resolutions expressed by representatives of educational workers and scientists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Korean students studying at Japanese schools. The meeting adopted a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 9 Mar 85 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--The Kumgangsan opera troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by its head Yo Un-san and the 112th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan on February 28 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 28 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP RECOGNIZED

Japanese Paper's 'Praise'

SK042323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The Japanese paper CHIBA NIPPO February 16 devoted one whole page to an article praising the greatness of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Printed in the paper are a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that President Kim Il-song has been devoting his life to the freedom and liberation of the Korean nation and the happiness and prosperity of people and made undying feats for the cause of human emancipation, the paper says:

Today the DPRK is praised by the world's people as a model socialist country with a powerful independent national economy and a brilliant national culture.

All this is a great victory of the chuche idea fathered by President Kim Il-song and a shining fruition of his unheard-of deep love for mankind.

Now the chuche idea has become a trend of the times and it is widely disseminated as a guiding idea of the world's people aspiring after chajusong, not to speak of the Korean people.

President Kim Il-song only victoriously leads the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification but also greatly contributes to the development of the world revolution as an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and the Non-aligned Movement, enjoying boundless respect from the world people.

Under the title "Young Leader, Secretary Kim Chong-il" the paper writes:

Secretary Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched the chuche idea with his extraordinary intellignece and insight to apply it to all spheres of state activities. He is now standing in the van of the struggle for carving out the future of the DPRK.

He wisely directs the modernization of the national economy and the automation of industry on the basis of the line of the three revolutions advanced by President Kim Il-song and thus brought about big successes in socialist economic construction.

A 15.9 percent annual increase was recorded in the DPRK's industrial output in the 1970s under his sagacious guidance, not affected by a worldwide economic depression.

He has energetically guided work in literary and art domain to usher in a heyday of chuche-oriented art as we see today.

The paper carries news of the energetic external activities of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government including a report of the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries by Comrade Kim Il-song last year.

Foreign Seminars

SK050353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Seminars on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were held in foreign countries.

A seminar on this treatise was held at the Group No 2 for the study of Kimilsongism in Mali on February 10.

The chief of the group said in his speech:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il in his treatise gives a deep-going scientific analysis of society and the course of its development, placing the masses of the people, the subject of history, in the center, and elucidates the essential characteristics of chuche-based socio-historical outlook.

He made a distinguished contribution to a new scientific exposition of the law of socio-historic development.

The deputy chief of the group in his speech stressed that the dear leader's elucidation of the problems of essence, nature and motive force of the social movement on the basis of the position and role of the masses of the people was a great feat in developing in depth the socio-historical outlook.

A seminar was held at the group for the study of Kimilsongism of teachers of the Technical College of Uganda on February 9.

Chief of the group M.B. Kuwessiga noted that the great chuche idea is a guiding idea of the revolution in our era. He stressed that the dear leader

of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of thought and philosophy produced by mankind and a tender-hearted teacher and an outstanding great master of thought and theory who has rendered a scientific and revolutionary world outlook to the world progressive people.

Seminars on this treatise were held at the Sevenikoro Group, Mali, for the study of the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song on January 24 and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria on February 6.

The seminar held in Austria adopted a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Chuche Seminar in Tokyo

SK060341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--A seminar on the chuche idea was held in Tokyo on February 14 under the co-sponsorship of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and the National Liaison Council of Societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song.

A speech was delivered at the seminar by Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea.

He noted:

The problem of succeeding the leader's cause of revolution is a fundamental issue decisive of the future destiny of the revolution and construction. Only a people's guide with loyalty to the leader, wise leadership ability and noble virtues can be the true successor to the leader.

The biggest feat performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great heir to the chuche cause, is that he formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and expounded its historical position and basic characteristics, he said, and added:

This is a distinguished exploit which can be performed only by the true successor to the leader's cause of revolution.

A lecture on "On Further Developing Educational Work", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was given by Tametomo Mitsui, honorary professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University.

The lecturer and speakers said that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal classic document which has developed and enriched the educational idea set forth in "Theses on Socialist Education", a work of President Kim Il-song.

They said this work published at a time when thirst for a correct solution of the educational problem was strongly felt brightly lit the road to be

followed by education. They stressed that Korea is "a land of learning" with an outstanding leader who pours his heart and soul into education.

An ideal education ranging from the universal 11-year compulsory education to higher education is enforced and the intellectualization of the whole society is being pushed forward in Korea, they noted.

Calling Comrade Kim Chong-il's work a textbook for remoulding man into a worthy one, they said they would make a deeper study of it and explain and propagandize it.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Mali Exhibition

SK082311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--A DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibition was held at the Bamako veterans' hall in Mali.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on February 14.

The ceremony took place with a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il placed in the hall.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the minister of international affairs and cooperation of Mali said:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great man looked up to by the world's people.

He is a successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, a brilliant thinker and theoretician, has formulated the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il-song, an idea of the oppressed peoples of the world, as Kimilsongism and is wisely leading the entire Korean people to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The epochal changes and successes achieved by the DPRK in socialist construction today are all associated with the august name of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il.

All the exhibits displayed here clearly show the greatness, wise leadership and noble virtues of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

The exhibition was visited by a large number of people every day.

A deputy organizing secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union said after visiting the exhibition hall on February 16:

His Excellency the Great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il are great masters of thought and theory.

Indeed, they have done a lot of work for social development and happiness of mankind.

Members of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU including the secretary in charge of external relations and the secretary in charge of National Union of Workers also went round the exhibition on February 19.

The secretary in charge of external relations said:

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il is a great leader.

Under the correct guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il the Korean people have registered great successes in political, economic, cultural and all other domains.

I wish the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/280

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO CSSR LEADER

SK032359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--DPRK Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop on February 28 presented his credentials to President Gustav Husak. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Czechoslovak president.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The president said that the Czechoslovak visit of President Kim Il-song last year was a historic event of weighty significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The visit to European socialist countries by President Kim Il-song, he noted, further strengthened the unity and cohesion among the socialist countries.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea, he declared that Czechoslovakia would develop the friendly relations between the two countries in all domains in the future.

Saying that his country was always following the socialist construction in Korea, he lauded the Korean people's successes in the building of socialism under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia, he stated, will as ever, invariably and actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Denouncing the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, he stressed that the fraternal socialist countries should make joint efforts to check and frustrate the moves for a new aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

President Husak wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for Korea's reunification and happiness of the people.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM'S CHINA VISIT HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by the political report team, headquarters company: "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Paid an Unofficial Visit to the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and President of the DPRK, paid an unofficial visit to the PRC from the 26th to 28th of November 1984.

Accompanying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the KWP and a secretary of the party central committee, and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member of the central committee of the KWP and a secretary of the party central committee.

Leaders of the party, the government of the PRC and the people enthusiastically welcomed and gave a warm reception to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 26 November 1984, met and had a talk with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and chairman of the central advisory committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 26 November 1984, met and had a talk with Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the central committee of the CPC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also met with Comrade Chen Yun member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the CPC, and Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the CPC and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Hu Yaobang again on 27 November 1984.

At the talks, there were discussions on the issues of further developing friendly relations between the parties and the nations of the two countries, Korea and China, and also on international problems of mutual concern. There was a complete agreement on all the problems discussed.

The talks were carried out in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

During the stay, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang gave luncheons and banquets to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Luncheons were attended by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Chen Yun, Comrade Peng Zhen, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CCP and a member of the [party] secretariat, Comrade Yang Shangkun, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and Secretary General of the central military committee, Comrade Yao Yilin, an alternate member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and a member of the [party] secretariat, Comrade Qiao Shi, an alternate member of the secretariat of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and director of the General office, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, director of the administrative office of the central committee of the CPS, and Comrade Qian Liren, director of the international liaison department of the central committee of the CPC.

Banquets were attended by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Comrade Ulanhu, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and vice-president of the PRC, Comrade Xi Zhangkun, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CCP and a member of the secretariat, Comrade Fang Yi, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and a member of the State Council, Comrade Yang Shangkun, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and Secretary General of the central military committee, Comrade Yang Dezhi, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and chief of staff of the General Staff Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Forces, Comrade Yu Qiuli, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CCP and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Forces, Comrade Yao Yilin, a candidate member of the politburo of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and a member of the secretariat, Comrades Qiao Shi and He Xianxiu, alternate members of the secretariat of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other leading officials of the party and the government of the PRC.

Luncheons and banquets were attended by Comrade Ho Tam, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the KWP and a secretary of the party central committee, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, a member of the politburo bureau of the central committee of the KWP and a secretary of the party central committee, other members of the suite and Comrade Sin In-ha, a candidate member of the central committee of the KWP and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the PRC and other members of the embassy.

The luncheons and banquets overflowed with friendly feelings and were held in an atmosphere of full harmony.

On 26 November, 1984, "the song of Chinese revolution," an epic of music and dance, was performed, under the auspices of the central committee of the CPC to hail the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC. After watching the performance together with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went up to the stage, congratulated the actors and actresses for their performance and presented to them a basket of flowers.

Welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC, Comrade Deng Yingchao, a member of the politburo of the central committee of the CPC and chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference, delivered a bouquet on 28 November 1984.

In connection with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ending his visit to the PRC, on 28 November 1984, Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited the quarters [where the great leader] stayed and bade him farewell.

On 28 November 1984, in connection with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's successful ending of his visit to the PRC, Comrade Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the central committee of the CCP, gave a farewell banquet.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at Beijing and left from there, the following persons came to see him upon his departure: Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Ulanhu, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, Comrade Fang Yi, Comrade Yang Shangkun, Comrade Yang Dezhi, Comrade Yu Qiuli, Comrade Yao Yilin, Comrade Qiao Shi, Comrade He Jianxiu, Comrade Geng Biao, Comrade Wu Xueqian, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, Comrade Qian Liren, Comrade Chen Puru and other leading officials of the party and the government and the masses of the people.

The unofficial visit to the PRC of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK, thus ended successfully.

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CSO: 4110/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK SENDS GREETINGS TO UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK090353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on March 9 to the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress.

The message says:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Uganda People's Congress the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm felicitations to the Central Executive Committee of your party.

Over the last 25 years the Uganda People's Congress has waged an arduous struggle to achieve the national independence of the country and build a new society upholding the slogan of "unity, peace and justice," and scored great successes in this course.

Today your party has grown into a powerful political organisation enjoying the people's support for its just struggle.

We sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the successes achieved by your party and your people.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your party greater success in the worthwhile struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON U.S. INTENT TO STIFLE NICARAGUA REVOLUTION

SK051131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the outbursts of a U.S. high-ranking official in authority at a news conference that the United States would render "utmost help" to the Somoza remnants till the Sandinist government is "overthrown," says this is an open revelation of a dangerous attempt of the U.S. Administration to permit itself at any crime without hesitation for stifling the Nicaraguan revolution.

The paper says:

The policy of the United States towards Nicaragua is mainly aimed to overthrow the Sandinist government and set up a pro-American puppet "regime" with counterrevolutionaries.

In pursuance of this aim, the U.S. Administration is employing every conceivable means and method and herding out the Somoza remnants as its lackeys.

The U.S. Administration refused to participate in the examination of the suit filed by Nicaragua against its aggression before the International Court of Justice, because it could not find any plea to justify its interference in Nicaragua.

World lawyers were shocked at this action which reflects the uneasiness of the U.S. ruling quarters about the U.S. campaign against Nicaragua, which would not escape public censure in view of law and morality. The United States is trying to wreck the efforts of the "Contradora Group" for a peaceful coordination of the Central American problems and suspended the U.S.-Nicaragua talks in Mexico.

These acts show that the United States has no intention to solve the Central American problems by a peaceful means according to the norms of international law.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to settle them by military force.

In massing huge armed forces of aggression around Nicaragua and trying to get more secret funds from Congress the U.S. imperialists seek to plunge Nicaragua into a sea of blood with destruction and massacre by wielding a "big stick".

It is an anachronistic daydream for the United States to try to restore the old order for subjugating Central America to its domination by wielding a "big stick".

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE SYRIAN REVOLUTION DAY

SK081028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today in articles dedicated to the 22nd anniversary day of the Syrian revolution, say the Korean people congratulate the fraternal Syrian people on this anniversary and wish them better fruition in their struggle.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes:

The Syrian people are a courageous people who are determinedly fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists in the Middle East. Under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party the Syrian people are demonstrating the revolutionary fighting spirit and the might of unity, resolutely repulsing their aggressive and belligerent moves.

The recent nation-wide elections in Syria clearly showed the unity and cohesion of the Syrian people.

The changes taking place in Syria are a result of the vigorous struggle of the Syrian people rallied behind the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party headed by His Excellency Hafez al-Asad.

High is the fighting spirit of the Syrian people determined to take back their lost land and achieve the cause of the Arab peoples, valiantly countering the persistent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists. We express full support to and solidarity with their just cause.

The Korean people will strive as ever to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Syrian people.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CRIMES OF ISRAEL

Israeli 'Atrocities'

SK061141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean people bitterly denounce the brutal massacre and subversive acts committed by the Israeli aggressors in southern Lebanon. The Israeli Zionists must take their blood-stained hands off southern Lebanon and get out of this region at once.

So says MINJU CHOSON Wednesday in a commentary condemning the murderous atrocities committed by the Israeli aggressors in Tyre of southern Lebanon on March 2.

The author of the commentary notes:

The atrocities are a vicious challenge to the Lebanese people and the world's people demanding an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the Arab lands they have illegally occupied.

It is with the zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists that the Israeli aggressors are arrogantly running riot in southern Lebanon, suppressing and slaughtering people at will.

The patriotic resistance forces and people of Lebanon are hardening their determination to intensify their resistance struggle to clear their territory of the aggressors and achieve the territorial integrity as the suppression and murderous atrocities are intensified.

The Korean people will as ever firmly stand on the side of the Lebanese people and extend full support to their national liberation struggle.

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK070405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean people vehemently condemn the horrible crimes of the Israeli aggressors and demand them to put an immediate

stop to the sanguinary atrocities in Lebanon. The aggressors must discontinue murderous and subversive acts in southern Lebanon and unconditionally get out of this region before they are meted out a severer punishment.

So says NODONG SINMUN Thursday in a signed commentary denouncing the recent murderous atrocities of the Israeli aggressors against guiltless people in southern Lebanon.

Noting that their brigandish murderous atrocities are an open challenge to the Arab people and the world's progressive people demanding their withdrawal from Lebanon and a deliberate act designed to further aggravate the Middle East situation, the commentary says:

The Israeli Zionists are describing their raid on and massacre of peaceful inhabitants as a "retaliation" upon "attack". This is, however, a shameless piffle reminding us of a thief calling others thief.

In clamouring about "retaliation" upon "attack" they seek to justify their murderous acts and find an excuse for keeping hold on southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese and other Arab peoples and the world's progressive people will never pardon the Israeli aggressors' moves to perpetuate their occupation of Lebanon.

Message to Lebanese Communist Party

SK082357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity recently sent a solidarity message to the Lebanese Communist Party, condemning the atrocities committed by the Israeli aggressors in a region of Lebanon.

Strongly protesting against and denouncing the Israeli aggressors' recent brutalities in which they razed seven villages in Sur region and arrested and murdered a large number of people, the message says:

In such aggressive acts Israel once again openly reveals her expansionist designs on the Arab region. This is a grave violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a high-handed challenge to the world peaceloving people desirous of peace and security in the region.

We strongly demand the Israeli aggressors to immediately discontinue their reckless armed invasion and withdraw from the region and express firm solidarity with the Lebanese people in their struggle for defense of peace and the country's security and an early solution of the problem of south Lebanon.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON 8 MAR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK080419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 75th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day, the international holiday of working women of the world.

NODONG SINMUN says:

On this occasion the Korean women extend militant greetings and solidarity to the world's women struggling for the true rights and freedom of the women against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Over the last 75 years the looks of the world have undergone fundamental changes and a revolutionary turn has taken place in the international arena and a great progress has been made in the solution of the women's problem and the development of the women's movement.

The social, economic and political emancipation of the women and the improvement of their conditions can be achieved successfully only when all manner of domination and subjugation are liquidated and a durable peace is guaranteed.

The progressive women the world over are struggling with it as an important task of the women's movement to oppose aggression and plunder of imperialists and colonialists and their racial discrimination policy and war maneuvers thereby contributing to the cause of anti-imperialist, national liberation and the casue of world peace and, at the same time, giving an impulsion to the solution of the women's problem.

The Korean women's movement has covered a proud course replete with victory and glory under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Regarding the women's problem as one of the fundamental problems arising in social revolution and the building of a new society, Comrade Kim Il-song personally led the movement for the women's emancipation. So the Korean women have been able to steadfastly walk a worthy road of revolution up to this date from the day of the hard-fought anti-Japanese struggle, regain true rights and dignity of humanity and lead an independent and creative life.

In our country an energetic work has been pushed ahead to revolutionize and working-classize the women and free them even from the heavy burden of household chores along the road indicated by the respected leader and our party. This has led to a successful final solution of the women's problem.

All the achievements and exploits made in the Korean women's movement are wholly a priceless fruitage of the outstanding idea of Comrade Kim Il-song on the solution of the women's problem and his sagacious leadership.

The only way for the South Korean women to get rid of their present miserable plight is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea, bring democracy to the South Korean society and achieve the reunification of the country, says the paper, and continues:

The Korean women's movement is part of the international women's movement and the struggle of the Korean women is developing in the common struggle of the world's women for the accomplishment of the cause of women's emancipation.

While fighting for the victory of the Korean revolution and development of the Korean women's movement, the Korean women make every possible effort to accelerate the victory of the cause of the world revolution and development of the international women's movement as a whole.

The Korean women unite with international revolutionary forces and invariably support the struggle of the peoples and women of all countries the world over for national independence and women's emancipation against imperialism.

They regard this as their bounden internationalist duty and one of the important conditions for the victory of the cause of our revolution and development of the Korean women's movement.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Korean women will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world's progressive women and powerfully support the just [words indistinct].

Democratic Women's Meeting

SK080412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean women will as ever make vigorous efforts to briskly conduct mutual visit and exchange with progressive women's organisations of the world desirous of chajusong, firmly unite with all the progressive women of the world and accelerate the global independence, stated Kang Chom-suk, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, in her report at the central meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday to mark the 75th anniversary of the International Women's Day.

Noting that the women's movement in our country as a part of the world women's movement has covered a proud road shining with victory and glory in the long period of over half a century under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, she continued:

Regarding the movement for the emancipation of the women as one of the fundamental problems of the social revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a new exposition that the struggle for the socio-political emancipation of the women should be closely combined with the struggle for national liberation, class liberation and human liberation and the problem of the women's emancipation can be successfully solved only through the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the struggle of the women themselves and indicated the policy of actively organising and mobilising working women of broad segments in the revolutionary struggle.

As the great leader put forward the original idea and policy on the women's emancipation on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and led the women's movement to victory, she stressed, the stout roots of the women's movement in our country could be laid and its brilliant revolutionary tradition be established and a solid foundation for the development of the women's movement be laid in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The reporter recalled that the great leader set up a worker-peasant revolutionary power, founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union and then proclaimed the law on the equality of the sexes following the program published in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader the task of freeing women from the heavy burden of the household chores is being successfully carried out in our country today along with the work of revolutionizing and working-classing them.

We decisively denounce the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and South Korean puppet clique, considering them to be an intolerable challenge to our people and women, the world peaceloving people and women aspiring after peace and peaceful reunification.

The South Korean people and women, she noted, should wage a more vigorous struggle to terminate the South Korean occupation by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism and of democracy against fascism.

In the past the Korean women have made energetic efforts for closer militant solidarity with the world progressive women, against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for the development of the world women's movement under the independent foreign policy and the policy of external activities put forward by the great leader, she noted.

The Central Committee of the Women's Union gave a party at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday evening.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATION MEETS GUYANESE MINISTER--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--A Korean Government delegation headed by Yun So, minister of labor administration, paid a visit to Guyana over February 26-March 2. The delegation on February 27 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the Guyanese foreign minister and the minister of labor and cooperation. It was entertained to a party by the Guyanese minister of labor and cooperation. Present at the party were Guyanese Vice-President Hamilton Green, and the foreign minister, the minister of health and other ministers and officials concerned. The attendants of the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. During the visit the delegation went round factories and the construction site of a hydraulic power station in Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 9 Mar 85 SK]

DELEGATION VISITS BENIN--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, on March 4 met with a Korean economic working delegation and Korean Ambassador to Benin Kim Song-hwan. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Mathieu Kerekou. President Mathieu Kerekou expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said that today the friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea were favorably developing with each passing day and that these relations were very solid. Benin will not send its players to the Seoul Olympiad and will, in the future, too, actively support the Korean reunification, stated the president. The president said that the Korean people were able to successfully overcome any difficulty as they were advancing with the chuche idea as their guiding idea under the leadership of a great party, attending the great leader President Kim Il-song. He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 10 Mar 85 SK]

GROUP VISITS HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the academy of sciences of our country headed by its Vice-President Sin Mun-kyu left here on February 27 by plane to visit Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Pak Yong-hyop, vice-president of the academy of sciences, and the Hungarian and Czech ambassadors in Pyongyang. The French construction working delegation left here yesterday by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 27 Feb 85 SK]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The parliamentary group delegation of our country headed by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which had attended the consultative meeting of parliamentary groups of socialist countries held in the German Democratic Republic and the NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Pak Chong-sun which had visited the GDR returned home on March 1. A delegation of the Finland-Korea Association headed by its chairman Timo Ravela and a delegation of the Cobec Commercial Company of Brazil headed by its general director Antonio Milao Rodriguez Lima arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee O Mun-han, which had attended the third Red Cross Congress of Asia and Pacific Region held in Australia and the DPRK delegation headed by Yu Kyu-tong, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and rector of the Pyongyang University of Medicine, which had attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting on health and development in Southeast Asia and Western Pacific region held in Thailand returned home on February 28. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 2 Mar 85 SK]

ROMANIAN GROUP VISITS--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central Union of the Consumer's Cooperatives of Romania headed by its vice-chairman Ion Radulescu and an Indian scholars delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Yatindra Tiwari, rector of the Armapore Degree College of Kanpur University of Inida, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

NEW ENVOY TO UGANDA--Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--Yi Sang-il was appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 6 Mar 85 SK]

GROUP RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA--Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean economic and technical delegation headed by Yi Yun-il, vice-chairman of the State Construction Committee, returned home on March 5 after visiting socialist Ethiopia. The Soviet Government economic delegation headed by Nikita Tolubeev, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the general education delegation of the USSR headed by V. Barilnikov, first vice-minister of education of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, and the USSR state circus delegation left Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the Cobec Commercial Company of Brazil headed by its general director Antonio Milao Rodriguez Lima left Pyongyang for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 5 Mar 85 SK]

NORWAY SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY--Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on March 6 to the 6th congress of the Socialist Left Party of Norway. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly greets the 6th congress of the Socialist Left Party of Norway and extends, through it, our friendly greetings to your entire party members. We are convinced that your congress will contribute greatly to your party's activity against the

imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for defense of the rights and vital interests of the masses of the working people and strengthening of your party. Expressing our solidarity with your party in its activity for the accomplishment of the cause of justice, we wholeheartedly wish your party congress great success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 6 Mar 85 SK]

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE IN TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, speaking at the first congress of the Federation of Cooperatives of Tanzania on February 25, referred to the problems facing the agricultural domain of Tanzania and stressed that Tanzania should learn from Korea's experience in farming to solve the food problem. He noted that Korea has long attained full self-sufficiency in food and is now producing large quantities of grain by extensively planting green manure crops to increase the fertility of soil in the paddy and non-paddy fields. He called for learning from Korea's experience in farming in Dakawa village, Morogoro region, where Korean agro-technicians are working, not thinking to go a long way to learn from farming experience. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 10 Mar 85 SK]

PALESTINIAN REPRESSION DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today sharply denounces the fascist brutalities committed by the Israeli aggressors in occupied areas of Palestine. It says in its signed commentary: The brutal repression by the Israeli aggressors have once again unmasked the Israeli Zionists as truculent murderers and aggressors. It is a malicious challenge to the Palestinian and Arab peoples and the world progressive people who demand them to get out of the Arab soil they are occupying. It is with the backing of the U.S. imperialists that the Israeli aggressors are getting more high-handed day by day. Seeking to get hold of the Middle East region by putting up Israel as the shock force, the U.S. imperialists are egging her on to aggression against the Arab people, putting more death tools in her hand. The Israeli aggressors are trying to crush the cause of justice of the Palestinian and Arab peoples with the weapons supplied them by the U.S. imperialists. But this is of no avail. The Israeli aggressors will have to pay dearly for their barbarities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 2 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/264

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT TO TANZANIA--Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Salim Ahmed Salim, prime minister of Tanzania, on February 24 went round the maize fields of the inyala socialist village of Mbeya district, Mbeya region, where the Korean agrotechnical cooperation group works. He was accompanied by Anna Makinda, minister of state of the prime minister's office, the chairman and the secretary of the Mbeya regional committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, cadres and farmers of the region and district and members of the government agrotechnical delegation and the agrotechnical cooperation group of Korea. The prime minister expressed satisfaction, saying that it is a miracle for the farmers of the inyala socialist village to have produced 200 tons of maize in 30 hectares of non-paddy fields by displaying the spirit of self-reliance with the help of the members of the Korean agrotechnical cooperation group last year. Stating that the agrotechnicians sent by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il applied a farming method conforming to the conditions of Tanzania to attain a high yield last year, he asked the agrotechnicians to teach the farmers more good experiences of Korea in farming in the future. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/264

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON U.S., JAPAN MILITARY BUILDUP

SK011605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN March 1 comes out with a review of the international situation in February, which lashes at the arms and military buildup by the international reaction led by U.S. imperialism.

Follow excerpts from the review:

What is noteworthy in the current of the international situation last month is that the international reaction led by U.S. imperialism became more unscrupulous in their arms and military buildup.

The present U.S. Administration, over the last four years of its office, worked out budgets envisaging a vast deficit, boosting military spendings by dozens of billions of dollars every year.

This tendency of arms buildup also finds open manifestation among the reactionary circles of other Western countries.

The U.S. imperialists-led international reactionaries do not confine themselves to sharply increasing the shares of military appropriations, but are hastening the production of mass destruction weapons on an unprecedented scale, placing orders with the munitions monopolies and contractors.

Zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in the Korean and Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionaries are playing the part of their agent in this region and massively producing and purchasing "F 15" fighter-bombers, "P 3C" anti-submarine patrol planes, guided missiles, ultra-modern tanks and warships and electronic equipment for Asian reinvasion.

It must not be overlooked either in the arms and military buildup of the U.S. imperialists-led international reaction that they are supporting, patronizing and encouraging each other in committing crimes.

The United States forces its allies to show more zeal in arms buildup, praising them at one time and browbeating them at another.

The ruling quarters of Japan, Britain and other Western countries, on their part, encourage the U.S. imperialists to get more impassioned in arms build-up, zealously supporting their "strategic defense conception."

The reckless arms and military buildup of the Western quarters headed by the U.S. imperialists is a grave challenge to the progressive people who want to live in a peaceful and free world without war, domination and subjugation.

CSO: 4100/280

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ON WEST'S ANTI-UNESCO STANCE

SK040354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The real intention of some Western countries in launching an anti-UNESCO campaign these days is to restore their lost control over the UNESCO and dictate it at will, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "Real Purpose of the Anti-UNESCO Campaign" the paper writes that following the United States' withdrawal from the UNESCO, Britain, Japan and some other Western countries are raising a hue and cry, saying that they would "reconsider" their remaining in the UNESCO.

The paper says:

The outbursts made by Japan and some Western countries against the UNESCO after the U.S. withdrawal from it boil down to complaining that the UNESCO has turned into a political organisation and is doing work with "prejudice" against the "interests of Western countries".

This is a mockery of the UNESCO and an intolerable insult to its member nations.

Within the framework of its rights the UNESCO is making a contribution to strengthening international cooperation among countries, averting the arms race, preventing nuclear holocaust and guaranteeing peace.

It also opposes the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and supports the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish a new international economic and information order.

Its stand and practical activity conform with its mission and purpose and reflect the interests of a majority of its member nations.

But the United States, Britain, Japan and some other Western countries blame that it is "unfair" in dealing with matters according to its "arbitrary judgment". This is a poppy-cock.

It is widely known a fact that the UNESCO is run on the principle of agreement.

Almost all the resolutions adopted by the UNESCO in recent years were drafted and approved by the unanimity of its member nations including Western countries.

The U.S. imperialists and some other Western countries are trying to reduce the UNESCO to their reptile organisation by employing all sorts of dastardly means and methods such as arbitrary threatening and blackmail and crafty deception, the paper notes, and says: But this cannot be realised.

CSO: 4100/280

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